

People's Republic of China

17 May 1970

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DAILY REPORT

COMPLETED
ORIGINAL

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC
OF CHINA

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GENERAL

CONTINUED REPORTAGE ON LAW OF SEA CONFERENCE

Economic Zone Discussed

OM151840Y Peking NCHA in English 1750 GMT 15 May 78 CW

[Text] Geneva 14 May (HSINHUA)--A heated debate developed between delegates of many developing countries and the delegate of the Soviet Union during the discussion of articles relating to the exclusive economic zone in the "informal composite negotiating text" at the Seventh Session of the Third Law of the Sea Conference.

The debate centered on the extent of jurisdiction of the coastal state in the exclusive economic zone. The small and medium-sized countries resolutely demanded the revision of articles hindering the coastal state in the exercise of its jurisdiction and the insertion of provisions which will help safeguard the security and rights and interests of the coastal state. This is a new round of struggle against the Soviet Union over the issue of the exclusive economic zone following the Soviet attempts to alter the legal status and nature of the zone and make it a part of the high seas. The Second Committee had held several informal meetings since May 11.

At these meetings, delegates of a number of coastal states proposed amendments to a dozen articles relating to the exclusive economic zone in the text. The delegate of the Soviet Union also suggested amendments to certain articles. But the views of the two sides were so diametrically opposed to each other that they reflected two different stands: To safeguard or impair the interests of the small and medium-sized coastal states.

In his comment on the article concerning "rights, jurisdiction and duties of the coastal state in the exclusive economic zone", the delegate of Peru suggested that the word "exclusive" be added before the word "jurisdiction". He said that "jurisdiction shall be exclusive in the sense that the coastal state alone shall have the authority to exercise its rights and fulfil its obligations as well as to adopt and enforce necessary measures in its exclusive economic zone under the provisions of the present convention." He and the delegate of Uruguay suggested that the sentence the coastal state has "other rights and duties provided for in the present convention" be changed into: The coastal state has "other rights and duties compatible with the present convention".

The proposal of Peru and Uruguay was supported by Somalia, Pakistan, Brazil, China and many other countries. They maintained that this suggestion will make the article more precise and sound. However, the Soviet delegate disagreed. He said that the insertion of the word "exclusive" would change the nature of the jurisdiction zone, expand the sovereignty of the coastal state in the exclusive economic zone, make the zone "a territorial sea" and consequently deny the rights of other states in the exclusive economic zone. He was so arrogant that he wanted the Peruvian delegate to read the article and see whether or not the insertion of the word "exclusive" would change the original meaning. This Soviet statement was immediately challenged by the Peruvian delegate.

He said that the title of the article is about "rights, jurisdiction and duties of the coastal state in the exclusive economic zone" and that rights of other states have been stipulated in another article. He pointed out that a perusal of the article shows that sovereignty and rights are two entirely different matters. He doubted whether the Soviet delegate has read the articles. This sharp and convincing answer stunned the Soviet representative.

During the discussion of the provisions about "rights and duties of other states in the exclusive economic zone", the delegate of Peru proposed that rules applicable to the high seas be deleted from the article. He proposed that the following provision be added: "Foreign warships and military aircraft passing through the exclusive economic zone shall refrain from engaging in manoeuvres or using weapons without the consent of the coastal state." The delegate of China supported the Peruvian proposal. He pointed out that in the text, many articles concerning the high seas are applicable to the exclusive economic zone. This makes (not) much difference between the exclusive economic zone and the high seas. This would inevitably bring grave harm to the sovereignty and exclusive jurisdiction of the coastal state, and benefit the superpowers' maritime hegemony. The Brazilian delegate said that it should be explicitly stipulated in the provisions that military activities of other countries in the exclusive economic zones of the coastal countries must be restricted. Delegates from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and many other countries pointed out that this proposal is indispensable for defending and guaranteeing the security of the coastal countries. They all urged that a provision to this effect be added to the "text".

The Soviet delegate covertly abetted delegates of certain countries to oppose this proposal. Two of his followers, while talking glibly about their countries and the Soviet Union advocating disarmament and relaxation, said that as this session is held to discuss the sea law convention, not disarmament. It is indecent for it to discuss the Peruvian proposal which has something to do with disarmament.

The Peruvian delegate said that his proposal has nothing to do with disarmament. He asked: By voicing opposition to this proposal, does the Soviet Union want to conduct military manoeuvres and resort to arms in the exclusive economic zones of other countries? His question put the Soviet delegate to silence.

In discussing the article concerning the construction of artificial islands, installations and structures in the exclusive economic zone, the Soviet delegate proposed that the builder's rights should not be prejudiced if coastal states authorize it to construct them. The Soviet proposal was opposed by delegates of a number of countries. They pointed out that it is intended to impair and restrict the rights of coastal countries. They asked the Soviet delegate to clarify what installations it wants to build in other countries' economic zones. The Soviet delegate explained that his country has expounded its stand on this question at the disarmament conference. His vague answer only laid bare the ulterior motives of this superpower.

Exclusive Economic Zones Advocated

OW122000Y Peking NCHA in English 1820 GMT 12 May 76 CW

[Text] Geneva, 11 May (NSINHUA)--A sharp struggle by many small and medium-sized countries in defence of the coastal states' rights to the 200-mile exclusive economic zone has developed at the seventh session of the third U.N. Sea Law Conference here.

It is in fact a struggle against the superpower, especially Soviet, designs to alter the legal status and nature of the zone, and their intention to put the exclusive economic zone as part of the high seas.

The struggle evolved at the Second Committee when it held informal discussions from May 9 to 11 over an article concerning the specific legal regime of the exclusive economic zone in the "informal composite negotiating text". When the discussions began on May 9, Shen Wei-liang, deputy head of the Chinese delegation, stated his views over the relevant articles in the "text". He said that the Chinese delegation consistently maintains that the coastal states should enjoy sovereign rights over all natural resources in the exclusive economic zones and have the exclusive jurisdiction over the artificial installations, the preservation of the marine environment and scientific research in the zones. The relevant articles in the "text" define what should be exclusive jurisdiction as merely "rights" or "jurisdictions" thus weakening the exclusiveness of the said zones. This is unacceptable to the numerous developing coastal states. He pointed out that to safeguard the sovereignty, independence and security of the coastal states, it should be stipulated in the articles relating to the exclusive economic zone that no foreign country is allowed to establish military installations or carry out military activities in the exclusive economic zone of a coastal state. Likewise, similar provisions should be prescribed in the articles concerning the Continental Shelf.

Speaking after the Chinese delegate, the Soviet delegate gave an explanation of the Soviet proposal, and demanded that the following passage be added to the article on the "specific legal regime of the exclusive economic zone": "No state may validly purport to subject to its sovereignty any part of the 'economic zone', 'sea beyond its territorial sea'." The Soviet delegate also demanded the deletion of a passage in the provision on the extent of the high seas, i.e., "the provisions of this part apply to all parts of the sea that are not included in the exclusive economic zone, in the territorial sea or in the internal waters of a state, or in the archipelagic waters of an archipelagic state." The two suggested changes of the "text" pointed to the apparent attempt of the Soviet Union to maintain its maritime hegemony and restrict the rights of coastal countries by obstinately insisting on the economic zone as part of the high seas.

Delegates from many countries in their speeches voiced support for the stand of the Chinese delegation, and expressed strong opposition to the Soviet proposal. The Peruvian delegate said that the proposal put forward by the Soviet delegation, with the intent of regarding the exclusive economic zone as part of the high seas, ran counter to the agreed concept on the exclusive economic zone. This was something that could in no way be accepted, he said. The Mauritanian delegate said that the Soviet delegation wanted to challenge the concept on the exclusive economic zone with a proposal which would certainly lead to confusion. The Brazilian delegate said that the exclusive economic zone is not a high sea after all, and that the Soviet proposal was aimed at confusing this distinction so as to sabotage the gains achieved by the coastal, land-locked and other countries of the Third World through struggle. This proposal must be firmly opposed, he said. The U.S. delegate expressed admiration for the Soviet proposal, but, in face of strong opposition from many small and medium-sized countries to the Soviet proposal, he relapsed into silence again after making a brief speech for fear of incurring widespread indignation.

When speaking again at the meeting, Shen Wei-liang, deputy-head of the Chinese delegation, revealed the true design behind the Soviet proposal and said that the Chinese delegation will never accept it.

At yesterday's meeting, the Soviet delegate spoke twice to put up defence for the Soviet stand, saying that the Soviet Union does not wish to restrict the sovereign rights of coastal countries through the proposal, that it will make no compromise and that its stand will remain the same even at formal meetings--that is, the coastal countries are not entitled to sovereignty beyond territorial waters. The Soviet delegate even made a shocking statement that it was a tendency harmful to the economic zone that a small number of countries were now trying to turn it into territorial waters. This could not but cause the concern of all, he added. He finished his speech only to meet with immediate and more vehement opposition and denunciation from delegates of many countries.

The Mexican delegate pointed out in her speech that the articles on the legal regime of the exclusive economic zone as contained in the "text" should be treated as an entity to define the nature of the zone. Should the provisions on the extent of high seas be deleted, the concept of the economic zone will be changed. In a joint proposal which she put forward on behalf of more than 30 countries including Argentina, Guinea-Bissau, Iran, Somalia, India, Yugoslavia, Australia and Norway, she called for an explicit stipulation that "an exclusive economic zone is neither part of the high seas, nor part of territorial waters". The proposal had the support of many countries including China. In the end the number of states jointly putting forward that proposal increased to over 50.

During the discussions, the delegate from the Congo pointed out that the Soviet Union attempts to equalize the exclusive economic zone with the high sea is because the provision concerning the economic zone is a rein on maritime hegemonism and therefore it did not want to accept it. Referring to the Soviet allegation that certain people are trying to turn the economic zone into territorial waters, the delegate from Peru said that this is a sheer lie. The Soviet delegate, he said, also called for deletion of the provision concerning the extent of high seas. It is clear that he was seeking to serve the interests of Soviet maritime hegemonism. The delegate from Uruguay said the allegation that certain people want to turn the economic zone into high seas is a mere fabrication of the Soviet Union. The "text" has made explicit stipulations on this matter, and nobody calls for the equalization of the economic zone with the territorial waters. In doing so, he said, the Soviet delegate betrayed his intention of refraining from recognizing the right of the coastal countries to their territorial waters and economic zones and his attempt to deprive them of their right to their economic zones. The delegate from Ecuador said that the Soviet proposal, which tries to equalize the economic zone and the high seas, is aimed at depriving the coastal countries of their right and thus serves its military aims as well as its hegemonic interests.

During the session, delegates from some Second World countries also voiced support for the Mexican proposal and opposition to the Soviet proposal. The Canadian delegate said that the Mexican proposal fully explains that the exclusive economic zone is a complete and new concept in international law; that is, it is neither high seas nor territorial waters. The New Zealand delegate said that the Soviet proposal is nothing new and was opposed by the majority of coastal countries in the past.

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PRC
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

ARGENTINE-FRENCH M-J. STATEMENT ON 'THREE WORLDS THEORY'

OW131841Y Peking NCNA in English 1819 GMT 13 May 78 OW

[Excerpt] Paris, 12 May (HSINHUA)--The theory of the differentiation of the three worlds formulated by Comrade Mao Tsetung, based on a correct class analysis at the world level "sets forth the correct international strategy for the world proletariat today," says a joint statement of the Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist) of Argentina and the Marxist-Leninist Communist Party of France.

The statement published by the French paper L'HUMANITE ROUGE today says that the theory of the three worlds "isolates the principal target of the the world proletarian revolution, the two superpowers of the Soviet Union and the United States, and in particular the Soviet Union which is the most dangerous and the principal hotbed of war in the world today."

U.S. WEEKLY THE CALL CITED ON SALT TALKS

OW121818Y Peking NCNA in English 1553 GMT 12 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 12 May (HSINHUA)--U.S.-Soviet SALT talks "are only a cover for rapid arms expansion and war preparations," says U.S. weekly THE CALL in its latest issue. The weekly points out: "The recent events around the SALT talks show that contention between the two superpowers is increasing, rather than subsiding." "This contention," it notes, "is the greatest threat to world peace." It continues that the first SALT agreement expired last October, and since then, the two superpowers have been unable to come any closer to a new one.

The Soviet Union has used the SALT talks "to catch and even surpass the U.S. in conventional and in many nuclear areas of military build-up. Brezhnev has managed to out-flank Carter in nearly every area, arousing fears among ever-growing sections of the U.S. ruling class," the weekly says. The weekly goes on to say that since last year's talks and after Brezhnev called many American proposals "unacceptable," "the U.S. side in the negotiations has been marked by a trend of appeasement to Soviet expansion and aggression."

The weekly points out that the Soviet Union unleashed a broad propaganda barrage against the neutron bomb and tried to make it appear as if the bomb is an exceptionally "inhuman" or "barbaric" weapon, while the Soviets' own hydrogen bombs or SS-20 mobile guided missiles are quite humane. "In fact, the SS-20 is much more lethal and destructive to human life than the neutron bomb," the weekly observes. It adds, "SALT talks are a dangerous game in which the slickest talker--in this case the USSR--is able to gain nuclear superiority at the expense of the other." "While the Soviet news agency TASS warned the U.S. against seeking 'unilateral superiority' in the talks, it was clear to most observers that they themselves are also seeking superiority, rather than 'parity' as they claim," the weekly stresses.

UNITED STATES

RECEPTION HELD FOR FORMER U.S. ARMY OBSERVERS GROUP HELD

OW161824Y Peking NCNA in English 1800 GMT 16 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 16 May (HSINHUA)--The Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries gave a reception at the Great Hall of the People here this evening in honour of the 40-member delegation of former U.S. Army observers group. The delegation is led by Paul Burke.

Attending the banquet were Huang Hua, minister of foreign affairs, Wang Ping-nan, president of the host association, Chang Wen-chin, vice-minister of foreign affairs, Ko Ponnien, vice-president of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs, and Ting Hsueh-sung, vice-president of the host association.

Friends of the U.S. Army observers group came to Chungking and visited Yen-an in the years of the anti-Japanese war. At that time, Chairman Mao Tse-tung, Chou En-lai, Chu Te, Yeh Chien-ying and other party and army leaders met with them on many occasions. Quite a few friends looked into facts and objectively reported on the real situation in the revolutionary base areas and the determination, strength and policies of the Chinese Communist Party and the army it led in persisting in the resistance war. As a result, some of them, including those from the American army headquarters and the American Embassy in China, were later ostracized and persecuted.

This evening was a particularly happy occasion for those Chinese and Americans who got to know each other during that period. Beaming, they shook hands with each other and chatted in twos and threes to renew their friendship. They had photographs taken against the background of the huge painting "This Land So Rich in Beauty" hung in the hall.

President Wang Ping-nan proposed a toast at the reception. He said that the Chinese people had never forgotten what their friends had done at the time when they were in difficulties and had always cherished feelings of friendship towards them and appreciation of their efforts. "Since then," he said: "Thirty years have elapsed and tremendous changes taken place in China, changes which I guess you must feel all the more keenly when you revisit the places you have seen before." He pointed out that many American friends made their contributions to the friendship between the Chinese and American people. "We would like to work together with our friends for the enhancement of the mutual understanding and friendship between the Chinese and American people and the normalization of the relations between our two countries on the basis of the Shanghai Communiqué.

Delegation leader Paul Domke said in his toast that throughout the past 30 years and more, members of the U.S. Army observers group had followed developments in China with admiration. After making full preparations, they have come to revisit China for a better knowledge of its developments. He said that he and other members of the delegation had seen China's tremendous advancement in industry, agriculture, education and other fields, they were happy today to renew the friendship formed in the past 30 years and more. He expressed the confidence that this friendship would certainly grow in future.

At the reception, the American friends presented to the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries photographs and a documentary film they had shot in Yen-an. They also left with the Chinese hosts a set of woodcuts, a gift they had received from the Lu Hsueh Arts Institute in Yen-an. The American friends arrived in China on April 30 on a friendly visit.

BRIEFS

AMERICAN GUESTS--Peking, 10 May--Wang Ping-nan, president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, gave a banquet here today in honour of an American study group of relations of education and work. They had a friendly conversation. The leader of the group is Clark Kerr and deputy leader is John Service. The study group arrived in China on April 25 and visited Canton, Kueilin, Shanghai, Soochow and Nanking before coming to Peking on May 8. [Text] [Peking MCNA in English 1555 GMT 10 May 78 OW]

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PRC
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

SOVIET UNION

YU CHAN ON USSR 'MISREPRESENTATION' OF BORDER INCIDENT

OW171204Y Peking NCNA in English 1200 GMT 17 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 17 May (HSINHUA)--Chinese Vice-Foreign Minister Yu Chan in an oral statement to Soviet Ambassador to China V.S. Tolstikov today dealt with the Soviet misrepresentation to explain away the recent Soviet armed incursion across the Chinese border and wounding of Chinese inhabitants. His statement follows:

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China has studied the note delivered by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the USSR to the Chinese Embassy in the Soviet Union on May 12, 1978, and I am authorized to state as follows:

We have taken note of the fact that the Soviet side admitted the landing of its naval frontier guards on the Chinese bank of the river and their penetration into Chinese territory, expressed its regret over this incident and stated that it was prepared to make the culprits answer for it. However, we cannot agree to the Soviet distortion of the facts for self-justification in regard of this incident in which Soviet intruded into China's border and wounded Chinese inhabitants.

1. In its note the Soviet side advances the time of the Soviet military intrusion from daytime to midnight in order to justify its description of this serious intrusion of Chinese territory by Soviet troops as an inadvertent trespass. As a matter of fact, a Soviet helicopter intruded into China's air space around 7 o'clock local time on the morning of May 9 and kept circling the area for reconnaissance till after 11 o'clock. At the same time, eighteen Soviet military boats intruded into China's waters, and about 30 fully-armed Soviet troops equipped with walkie-talkies landed on the Chinese bank and did not embark and leave until 10:30. One should like to ask: How could so many of your people both in the sky and on the ground fail to tell in broad daylight between the Chinese land expanse and your river island less than half a square kilometre in size?

2. Soviet military boats patrol the river all the year round, and Krestovskiy Island is very close to the base of the Soviet Dalnerechensk (Duan) frontier guards. Your frontier guards must be very clear where the Soviet island is and where the Chinese bank [is]. While your island is less than 200 metres wide, your troops came four kilometres into Chinese territory. Did your troops really need to ask Chinese inhabitants before they knew their location and woke up to the fact that they were on Chinese territory?

3. You admit in your note that your naval frontier guards landed on the Chinese bank of the river, but then you assert that your military boats did not intrude into Chinese waters. If what you assert were true, did your guards have wings to take them to Chinese territory?

4. According to your note, the Soviet troops crossed the border in search of an armed Soviet criminal. In that case, why did your troops round up and give blows to the fourteen bare-handed Chinese inhabitants, including three women, and why did your troops drag them along as far as four kilometres?

5. The Soviet troops shot at more than thirty Chinese inhabitants, firing more than 100 rounds of ammunition, and wounded a number of them.

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We have in our possession the cartridge cases and even some of the bullets. In the face of witnesses and material evidence, how can you possibly deny the Soviet troops' use of force against and their firing on peaceable Chinese inhabitants?

Facts amply prove that this intrusion of Soviet troops was by no means a case of inadvertent trespass into Chinese territory, but a military provocation organized by the Soviet side, a bloody incident created by Soviet troops, and a demonstration of the Soviet policy of hostility to China and of threat or use of force against China.

The Chinese side holds to its position stated in the note of May 11, 1978 addressed by the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs to the Soviet Embassy in China and demands that the Soviet side honestly admit its wrong-doing and take effective measures to guarantee against future occurrence of similar incidents.

The Chinese side awaits a formal reply from the Soviet side.

PEOPLE'S DAILY WARNS OF SOVIET CONSPIRACIES IN SOUTH ASIA

OW131341Y Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 11 May 78 OW

[Report on PEOPLE'S DAILY 12 May International Short Commentary: "A Noteworthy Trend"]

[Text] The short commentary says: Recently, the Soviet Union's envoys in some South Asian countries have given one talk after another, arrogantly and unjustifiably denouncing the domestic and foreign policies of the countries where they are stationed and even bluffing and threatening these countries. This is a trend which greatly deserves attention.

According to reports by Pakistani newspapers, the Soviet ambassador to Pakistan, in a talk with a reporter, smeared Pakistan as a biased country, a friend of the Soviet Union's enemies and an enemy of the Soviet Union's friends and also stated that only when Pakistan withdraws from CENTO will the Soviet Union find everything about Pakistan satisfactory. According to an earlier report by the Indian weekly ECONOMY AND POLITICS, the Soviet ambassador to Nepal admonished some South Asian countries that only through their friendship with the Soviet Union would they accomplish things in their national interests and that it would be impossible for these people who betray their national interests--namely those people who are unfriendly toward the Soviet Union--to continue to hold government power for any length of time.

The short commentary says: It is by no means accidental that the Soviet Union's envoys in South Asian countries are unrestrainedly interfering in the internal affairs of other countries. On the contrary, these are intentional by Moscow to pressure Pakistan and other Asian countries. These actions are attributable to Moscow's anxiousness to strengthen its strategic plan in the arc extending from Africa to South Asia through West Asia and to realize its ambition to assume hegemony in the Indian Ocean, thereby gaining greater superiority in its contention with the United States.

The short commentary says: The Soviet Union is an expert and a veteran in subversion and sabotage. The clamors of the Soviet Union's envoys in South Asia are an ominous sign, and people must remain vigilant against it.

The PEOPLE'S DAILY International Short Commentary says: The contention for hegemony between the Soviet Union and the United States is the root cause of intranquillity in the world, and Soviet social imperialism is the most dangerous enemy of the people of all countries in the world. The same situation also prevails in Asia and South Asia.

To deal with Soviet aggression, expansion, subversion and infiltration, the first thing the people of all countries should do is not to be afraid and the second is to be somewhat prepared. In order to be somewhat prepared the most important thing is to strengthen unity. If the people of all countries can unite to form a wall of steel against imperialism and hegemonism, they will certainly be able to defeat Soviet social imperialism's conspiracies of aggression and subversion.

NORTH ASIA

REUNIFICATION OF NORTH, SOUTH KOREA ADVOCATED

OW120050Y Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin 1400 GMT 10 May 78 OW

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] Early realization of Korean reunification is the common aspiration of all Korean people. These heroic people, under the leadership of the great leader President Kim Il-sung and the Korean Workers Party, have carried out an unremitting struggle for the realization of the independent and peaceful reunification of their fatherland. The current international situation is becoming more and more favorable to the Korean people's struggle for this reunification.

As everyone knows, the beautiful 3,000-li land of Korea was once a unified country. But, for a long time, Korea has been divided into two parts--the north and the south. The South Korean Pak Chong-hui clique, supported and instigated by U.S. imperialism, has obstinately peddled a policy of national division which is still preventing the two parts--the south and the north--from being reunified and the flesh-and-blood compatriots of the south and north from being reunited. This Korean division has completely been created by the aggression and interference of U.S. imperialism. Since the end of World War II the United States has forcibly occupied the southern half of Korea, thus unnaturally dividing Korea into two parts. In 1950 it flagrantly launched a war of aggression against Korea and, since the armistice, U.S. forces have squatted in South Korea, thus seriously hindering the realization of independent and peaceful reunification. Over the past years, the Pak Chong-hui clique, supported and instigated by the United States, has increased its conspiratorial activities for creating "two Koreas." Boosting the morale of the Pak Chong-hui clique with full zest and enthusiasm, the United States has provided the clique with large amounts of military and economic aid. With U.S. support, the Pak Chong-hui clique has desperately expanded its war machine, clamored for war against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and carried out military provocations against it, thereby unscrupulously intensifying the tense situation.

Last year, the U.S. Government's willingness to withdraw its ground forces and nuclear weapons from South Korea within 4 to 5 years was strongly denounced by the people of the world. The United States also said it wanted to retain its naval and air forces in South Korea so as to continue its interference and obstruction of the Korean people's struggle for reunification of their fatherland. On 7 March 1978, U.S. imperialism and the Pak Chong-hui clique began an 11-day joint combat training exercise in South Korea. Taking part in the exercise were more than 40,000 U.S. ground, naval and air force personnel and more than 60,000 armed forces personnel of the Pak Chong-hui clique. This military exercise--the largest held by the United States and the Pak Chong-hui clique since the armistice took effect in Korea--seriously threatened the DPRK.

While carrying out military threats, the United States and the Pak Chong-hui clique continuously trumpet the so-called "cross recognition of North and South Korea," "South Korean admission into the UN," "simultaneous UN admission for North and South Korea," "the coexistence of North and South Korea," "conclusion of a mutual nonaggression treaty" and other fallacies in a vain attempt to obstruct and undermine the reunification of Korea and perpetuate its division.

The reunification issue must be settled by the Korean people themselves. This is the key to settling this question. The stand of the KMP and the Korean Government, representing the lofty aspiration of all the Korean people who demand reunification of their fatherland, greatly inspires the people in both the north and south of Korea in their struggle to achieve reunification. While putting forth a reasonable stand and proposals for achieving reunification of the fatherland, the KMP and the Korean Government have carried out tit-for-tat struggles against the military threats and splittist activities of the United States and the Pak Chong-hui clique, thus forcefully exposing the crimes of U.S. imperialism and the Pak Chong-hui clique and more completely baring their splittist features to the light of day.

People of all strata who live in utter misery in the southern half of Korea are longing for reunion with their flesh-and-blood brothers and sisters in the north and for early reunification of their fatherland. People in South Korea are constantly carrying out struggles in strong opposition to the Pak Chong-hui clique's fascist rule and in support of democratic rights. Young students and patriotic personages from all circles in South Korea are continuously joining the ranks of struggle, thus forming an extensive united front in opposition to the Pak Chong-hui clique. Although the revolutionary struggle of the people in South Korea constantly encounters brutal suppression by the Pak Chong-hui clique, public resistance will become more acute if the suppression becomes more brutal. This irresistible revolutionary struggle is certainly a powerful force against the Pak Chong-hui clique that will advance Korea's desire for independent, peaceful reunification.

Despite the many difficulties the Korean people will encounter as they advance on the road toward reunification, especially the kind of difficulties created over the past few years by the superpower which flaunts the signboard of socialism but colludes with the Pak Chong-hui clique and actually supports the United States and this clique in their conspiratorial activities which trumpet "two Koreas" and make the Korean people's struggle more difficult, the strong determination of the Korean people to reunify their fatherland will never be shaken by any forces. All Korean people, vigorously supported and aided by people of all countries especially those of the third world, will certainly realize the reunification of North and South Korea.

The wise leader of the Chinese people Chairman Hua, addressing the welcoming banquet hosted by President Kim Il-song on 5 May, reiterated the consistent stand of the CCP, the Chinese Government and the Chinese people which resolutely supports the Korean people in their struggle for reunification of their fatherland. Chairman Hua Kuo-feng stressed: "The question of Korean reunification should be settled by the Korean people themselves and brooks no interference by any external force. The 'U.N. Command' should be promptly disbanded, and the United States must withdraw from South Korea all its aggressive troops, arms and equipment. We firmly support President Kim Il-song's three principles and five-point program for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea. We firmly believe that, through staunch struggle waged by the Korean people under the correct leadership of President Kim Il-song, an integral, unified Korea will emerge in the world."

LIAO CHENG-CHIH MEETS JAPANESE STEEL-MAKING GROUP

OW170110Y Peking NCHA in English 0105 GMT 17 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 16 May (NSINHUA)--Liao Cheng-chih, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, met and had a cordial, friendly conversation today with a delegation of the steel-making group from Kobe, Japan, led by Kokichi Takahashi.

Chen Yang, deputy general manager of the China National Technical Import Corporation, and Wu Shu-fung, deputy department director of the Ministry of Foreign Trade, took part in the meeting.

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The delegation arrived here on May 12. They met on separate occasions with leading members of the Ministry of Foreign Trade, the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade, the Chinese Society of Metals, the Chinese Society of Mechanical Engineering, the China National Metals and Minerals Import and Export Corporation and the China National Machinery Import and Export Corporation.

WANG CHEN MEETS JAPANESE AGRONOMISTS 14 MAY

OW141232Z Peking NCHA in English 1206 GMT 14 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 14 May (HSINHUA)--Chinese Vice-Premier Wang Chen met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here this morning with a delegation of the Japan-China Agricultural and Peasants Exchange Association led by Nobuo Danno. Yang Hsien-jung, president of the Agronomical Society of China, was present on the occasion.

The Japanese friends arrived in China on April 25 for a friendship visit at the invitation of the Agronomical Society of China. They have visited Peking, Tientsin, Taching, Harbin, Changchun and Shenyang and will leave here for home shortly.

CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR JAPAN

OW131313Z Peking NCHA in English 1232 GMT 13 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 13 May (HSINHUA)--A Chinese capital construction delegation led by Sung Yang-chu, vice-minister of the State Capital Construction Commission, with Pai Hsiang-yin, vice-minister of the State Capital Construction Commission and director of the National Administration of Building Materials Industry, as deputy leader left here by air today for a friendly visit to Japan.

Seeing the delegation off at the Airport were Han Kuang, Chang Pai-fa, Lu Ko-pai [0712 0344 4101] and Li Ching-chao, vice-ministers of the State Capital Construction Commission. Fumio Murata, counsellor of the Japanese Embassy here, was present.

JAPANESE DIET LEADERS MEET AGRICULTURAL DELEGATION

OW131515Z Peking NCHA in English 1500 GMT 13 May 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 13 May (HSINHUA)--Ken Yasui, president, Ken Kase, vice-president, of the Japanese House of Councillors, today received Chu Jung, leader of the Chinese agricultural delegation, and the advisor and the deputy leader of the delegation.

Present on the occasion were Tadashi Yaoita, president of the Japan-China Agricultural and Peasant Exchange Association, Naotsugu Nabeshima, director general of the Asia Economic Exchanges Association of Japan. Counsellor Chen Kang of the Chinese Embassy here was also present.

BRIEFS

JAPANESE FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION--Peking, 16 May--Hsia Yen, vice-president of the China-Japan Friendship Association, this morning met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with the Omata-Takada Friendship Delegation of Japan, led by Ji Koga, mayor of Omata. The delegation arrived here on May 14 and will leave Peking to visit southern parts of China before going home. [Text] [Peking NCHA in English 0741 GMT 16 May 78 OW]

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SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

VICE PREMIER XANG SHIH-EN VISITS MALAYSIAN BANK CHAIRMAN

OM261427Y Peking NORA in English 1216 GMT 16 May 78 CW

[Text] Peking, 16 May (REINHUA)--Xang Shih-en, Vice-Premier of the State Council, this morning met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with Emerul Ariffin, chairman of the Board of Directors of the Bank Bumiputra Malaysia Berhad. Mrs Ariffin and his party.

Datuk Abdul Rahman Bin Abdul Jalal, Malaysian ambassador to China, attended. Present were Pu Ning and Tsui Ping, vice-chairman of the board of directors and managing director of the Bank of China.

Emerul Ariffin and his party arrived in Peking on May 12 and had a meeting with Chen Hai-yu, vice-president of the People's Bank of China.

EUROPE

CONTINUED REPORTAGE ON CEAUSESCU'S OFFICIAL VISIT

Attends Sports, Cultural Program

OM161736Y Peking NORA in English 1721 GMT 16 May 78 CW

[Text] Peking, 16 May (REINHUA)--Nicolas Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Mrs Ceausescu were entertained with a programme of wushu (traditional Chinese boxing and sword play), gymnastics, songs and dances at the Capital Indoor Stadium this evening. They were accompanied by Teng Hsiao-ping, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and vice-premier. The programme was specially arranged by the Ministry of Culture and the State Physical Culture and Sports Commission.

The brightly-lit stadium was decorated with a huge streamer inscribed with "Long live the revolutionary unity and militant friendship between the two parties, countries and peoples of China and Romania!" When Comrade Ceausescu and Mrs Ceausescu appeared on the rostrum, the 18,000 spectators rose, greeting them with thunderous applause.

A brief ceremony was held. Young men and women, waving flowers and carrying red flags, marched past the distinguished guests. Eighty kindergarteners started off with a dance. They held up placards which formed a slogan "Warmly welcome President and Mrs Ceausescu" while chanting "Welcome, a warm welcome". Another 50 children performed calisthenics based on wushu movements. Their lively items drew enthusiastic applause from the spectators.

Apart from gymnastics and wushu items by sportsmen, theatrical workers presented music and dances which showed a distinctive national character and breathed life. There was also an episode from Peking Opera "Crossroads". As an expression of deep friendship for the distinguished guests, a soprano sang in the Romanian language the song "This Is My Moldavia," which is popular among the Romanian people. This and a Romanian music piece played with traditional Chinese instruments won rounds of applause.

At the end of the performance, Comrade and Mme Ceausescu, accompanied by Comrade Teng Hsiao-ping and others, went to the arena from the rostrum to warmly shake hands with the sportsmen and artists and congratulate them on their success. Comrade and Mme Ceausescu presented the performers with a basket of flowers.

Other guests at the performance were members of Comrade Ceausescu's entourage, Romanian Ambassador to China Nicolae Ceavrilescu and Mme Ceavrilescu, embassy officials and other Romanian comrades in Peking.

Also accompanying the distinguished guests this evening were Kang Ko-ching, vice-chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference and vice-chairman of the National Women's Federation; Huang Chen, minister of culture; Yu Chan, vice-foreign minister; Hsu Yin-sheng, first vice-minister of the State Physical Culture and Sports Commission; Chang Chih-shiang, deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the CCP Central Committee; and Li Ting-chuan, Chinese ambassador to Romania.

Visits Mao Memorial

OW170839Y Peking NCHA in English 0832 GMT 17 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 17 May (HSINHUA)—Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, his wife Elena Ceausescu and his party paid respect to the remains of Chairman Mao Tse-tung at the Chairman Mao Memorial Hall here this morning. They were accompanied by Keng Piao, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and vice-premier of the State Council, and Huang Hua, minister of foreign affairs.

Comrade Ceausescu placed a wreath before the seated statue of Chairman Mao. On the wreath were the flag of the Romanian Communist Party and the national flag of the Socialist Republic of Romania. Comrade Ceausescu and Mme. Ceausescu and the other Romanian comrades walked slowly into the main hall and stood in silent tribute in front of the remains of Chairman Mao Tse-tung.

Visits Physics Institute

OW170920Y Peking NCHA in English 0914 GMT 17 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 17 May (HSINHUA)—Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, his wife and his party, this morning visited the Institute of Physics of the Chinese Academy of Sciences. They were accompanied by Keng Piao, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and vice-premier of the State Council, and Li Chang, vice-president of the Chinese Academy of Sciences.

In the past few years, the staff of this institute has had many friendly contacts with Romanian comrades in the scientific and technical circles and forged friendship with them through academic exchanges. Today, they were pleased and inspired by the visit of Comrade Ceausescu and Madame Ceausescu.

The distinguished Romanian guests were warmly welcomed by Professor F'ih Ju-wei, director of the institute, Kan Po, party committee secretary of the institute, and scientific and technical personnel.

Comrade Ceausescu and Madame Ceausescu visited the laboratories of plasma physics, magnetism, laser, crystal, low temperature physics and high pressure physics. Chinese scientists gave a brief account of their research work to the Romanian comrades and expressed their willingness to learn from the advanced experience of Romania and all other countries in the world. At the end of the visit, Comrade Ceausescu told Vice-President Li Chang: "I am deeply impressed by today's visit. Please accept my congratulations on the achievements you won in your research."

Warning on Europe Noted

OW141611Y Peking WCHA in English 1553 GMT 14 May 78 CW

[Text] London, 14 May (REUTERS)--Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu warned that it was in Europe that the greatest dangers for a new war still existed despite crisis situations in other parts of the world, according to the British newspaper SUNDAY TELEGRAPH.

In an exclusive interview with the paper's correspondent Gordon Brook-Shepherd in Bucharest, which was published in the newspaper today, President Ceausescu said: Because of Europe's special situation, military questions demanded "particular attention." "In my opinion the international situation has actually worsened of late thanks to intensified competition to establish zones of influence and domination in various parts of the world."

He stressed: "If we look at the new means of destruction, including atomic weapons, which are piling up in Europe...the existence of the two opposing military blocs and of foreign troops and bases on the territories of other states, then one can say that it is Europe which is the continent with the most serious situation."

He added: "I have in mind among other things the mutual withdrawal of troops to within a certain distance of the frontiers of other states and the renunciation of manoeuvres and large-scale military demonstrations, especially in the border areas."

PEOPLE'S DAILY Highlights Visit

OW160744Y Peking WCHA in English 0734 GMT 16 May 78 CW

[Text] Peking, May 16 (REUTERS)--The PEOPLE'S DAILY and all other Peking newspapers today front-page news on the arrival of President Ceausescu in Peking yesterday to a rousing welcome by Chinese leaders and Peking residents. Chairman Yeh Chien-ying of the National People's Congress is reported meeting with the distinguished Romanian guests yesterday evening.

On the front page of the PEOPLE'S DAILY are four large photographs. These are: Comrade Hua Guo-feng warmly shaking hands with Comrade Ceausescu at Peking airport; accompanied by Chairman Hua Guo-feng, President and Mrs. Ceausescu walking round the airport to meet the welcome; NPC Chairman Yeh Chien-ying having a cordial talk with Comrade Ceausescu; and a group photograph of Chairman Hua Guo-feng, NPC Chairman Yeh Chien-ying, Vice-Chairman Teng Hsiao-ping, Li Hsien-nien and Wang Tung-hsing with President Ceausescu, Mrs. Ceausescu and his party, taken in the Great Hall of the People.

The full texts of the speeches by Chairman Hua Guo-feng and President Ceausescu at the state banquet yesterday evening are printed on the second page of the PEOPLE'S DAILY.

On the fourth page of the paper are two photographs showing President and Mme. Ceausescu, accompanied by Chairman Hua, riding in an open limousine through the welcoming crowds in front of the Tienanmen Gate, and Chairman Hua and President Ceausescu entering the banquet hall. Also on this page are news items about Chairman Hua and General Secretary Ceausescu of the Romanian Communist Party holding talks yesterday afternoon, and NPC Vice-Chairman Teng Ying-chao calling on President and Mme. Ceausescu at the guest house. Accompanying the news are two photographs.

On the sixth page of the PEOPLE'S DAILY is a facsimile of the inscription written by the late Premier Chou En-lai in Romania, when he visited the Museum of the History of the Romanian Revolution on June 24, 1966. Also on this page is an article by the delegation of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and the Sino-Romanian Friendship Association on their impressions of Romania when they visited there last month.

KU MU HOSTS RECIPROCAL RECEPTION IN BERNE

OW170116Y Peking NCHA in English 0107 GMT 17 May 78 OW

[Text] Berne, 16 May (HSINHUA)—Visiting Chinese Vice-Premier Ku Mu gave a reception at the Chinese Embassy here this evening to thank the Federal Government of Switzerland for the friendly welcome accorded to him.

Present at the reception were Fritz Honegger, head of the Public Economy Department; Pierre Graber, former head of the Political Department; Wello Celio, former head of the Department of Finance and Customs; Jakob Vischer, former chief of the General Staff of the Swiss Army; Peter Bettchart, delegate to the Federal Council of Trade Agreements; Kirg Iselin, head of the Africa, Asia, Oceania and Latin America Division of the Political Department; Paul Gottret, head of protocol of the Political Department; other government officials, figures of the economic, industrial and commercial circles as well as other Swiss friends.

Also present on the occasion were Chien Cheng-ying, minister of water conservancy and power; Peng Min, vice-minister in charge of the State Capital Construction Commission; Chang Ken-sheng, vice-minister of agriculture and forestry; Yeh Lin, vice-chairman of the Revolutionary Committee of Peking Municipality; Wang Chuan-kuo, vice-chairman of the Revolutionary Committee of Kwangtung Province; and Yang Po, vice-chairman of the Revolutionary Committee of Shantung Province. Chinese Ambassador to Switzerland Li Yun-chuan was also present. The reception proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

TANG KO ENDS VISIT TO AUSTRIA, REVIEWS RESULTS

AU161451Y Vienna WIKKER ZKITUNG in German 13 May 78 p 7 AU

[Unattributed report on PRC steel experts delegation's visit to Austria and APA interview with delegation head Metallurgical Industry Minister Tang Ko]

[Text] The visit by Tang Ko, PRC minister of metallurgical industry, successfully concluded on Friday. Tang Ko had been in Austria on a fact-finding visit since 28 April with a 14-member delegation of steel experts.

As the Trade Ministry declared yesterday, this visit has developed beyond all expectations, primarily because the Chinese guests displayed interest not only in the special field of steel and iron industry, but also in other industrial sectors. Under the carefully coordinated program, the following Austrian firms were visited: Salsau-Werfen Iron Works, Plansee Metal Works, Voest-Alpine AG Linz (Voest Alpine Leoben, ore dressing at the Erzberg mine), the GFM-Steyr Company, the research center of the Veitach Magnesite Works Corporation, the Leoben Hog Fattening Plant and the Fehring Chicken Farm.

Since the food supply of the workers to be employed during the construction of PRC steel combines must be considered, this visit may well open possibilities for additional Austrian deliveries to the PRC from other industrial sectors. The talks, which were only technical, centered on the possibility of obtaining Austrian know-how (integrated steel plants, ore dressing) and the production of special machinery (rolling mill production). A continuation of these talks is planned in a technical symposium on Austrian technology to be held in Peking.

At working talks held with Trade Minister Dr Staribacher on 11 May, Minister Tang Bo invited the Austrian minister, on behalf of PRC Foreign Trade Minister Li Chiang, to come on an official visit to China. Minister Dr Staribacher gratefully accepted this invitation and in turn invited his PRC counterpart to visit Austria. In conclusion, both sides expressed the conviction that all these endeavors would lead to an intensification of the positive trend of Austrian-Chinese trade and to further development of mutual relations.

"We do want to buy from the Austrian steel industry, but as in the past we will not use any loans for foreign deliveries, PRC Metallurgical Industry Minister Tang Bo declared in an APA interview. When purchasing plants, however, Minister Tang Bo added: It is possible, without deviating from the principle of not incurring any long-term credit commitments, to agree on a kind of installment plan (payments of partial amounts at the conclusion of contact, during construction, and after completion). The Chinese steel industry delegation headed by the minister leaves Austria on Friday after a 2-week stay, and will proceed to Great Britain, the PRC, France and Holland.

The minister stressed that his delegation gained a "very good impression" of the Austrian steel industry and that it was interested primarily in utilizing new technologies that have been developed in Austria. In this context, he mentioned the LD-steel technology, as well as newly developed high-grade steel forging, casting, and hard-metal processing technologies. In all these fields China, while utilizing foreign technologies, wants to continue to carry ahead its own development mainly on its own strength. "We do not want to be dependent on foreign countries," Minister Tang declared, "but this does not mean that we intend to pursue a policy of closed doors." As Minister Tang Bo declared: China intends to boost its annual steel production from 23 million tons to 60 million tons annually by 1985. So far, China has bought smelting plants from the USSR (in the first construction phase), from the PRC and Japan, but it has also bought a Voest plant. The increase in the PRC's steel production, he said, would make possible further imports of steel plants in the framework of "relying on our own strength," and certainly also Austrian participation in such deliveries.

The minister emphatically stressed, however, that the plants to expand the steel industry certainly did not mean that this industrial branch had priority in China's long-term economic plans. Rather, China is seeking "all-round development" of its economy. "The priorities continue to be first, agriculture; second, light industry (consumer goods production); and third, heavy industry. As before, it is China's economic policy that the further modernization and development of agriculture is indispensable for the progress of the overall economy, and therefore it must have priority for a long time to come, he said.

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NEW PRC ENVOY PRESENTS CREDENTIALS TO BELGIAN KING

OW161650Y Peking NCHN in English 1520 GMT 16 May 78 OW

[Text] Brussels, 16 May (Hsinhua)--New Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China to the Kingdom of Belgium Kang Mao-chao [1660 4243 0664] today presented his credentials to King of the Belgians Baudouin. After the presentation, King Baudouin had a cordial and friendly conversation with the Chinese Ambassador. Kang Mao-chao conveyed to him greetings from Premier Hua Kuo-feng of the State Council and Chairman Yeh Chien-ying of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress. King Baudouin asked the Chinese ambassador to convey his greetings to Premier Hua Kuo-feng and Chairman Yeh Chien-ying. Kang Mao-chao arrived here on May 4.

MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

CONTINUED REPORTAGE ON CONFLICT IN ZAIRE

Zairian Forces Fight 'Fiercely'

OW161720Y Peking NCHN in English 1709 GMT 16 May 78 OW

[Text] Kinshasa, 15 May (Hsinhua)--The foreign mercenaries who invaded Kolwezi of Shaba Province in May 12 have met with counter-attack from Zairian armed forces. Fighting is going on fiercely.

According to a statement made by a spokesman of the Zairian military command to the ZAIRE PRESS AGENCY, part of Kolwezi city has been occupied by the invaders but most of the city is still under the control of the Zairian armed forces. He said that the Zairian armed forces "have continued to defend this city heroically by counter-attack against 4,000 invaders" and have displayed military superiority.

The ZAIRE PRESS AGENCY in a report exposed the crimes of the mercenaries such as shop and bank robbery and plundering residents of money and property.

Zaire Condemns Soviet-Cuban 'Invasion'

OW161746Y Peking NCHN in English 1733 GMT 16 May 78 OW

[Text] Kinshasa, 16 May (HSINHUA)--Zairian people from all walks of life these days strongly denounced in all forms the invasion of Soviet and Cuban mercenaries on Zaire. They expressed their will to fight jointly with the Zairian armed forces and under the leadership of President Mobutu Sese Seko to drive the aggressors out of the territory.

The people's commissaries at a plenary session yesterday adopted a motion supporting President Mobutu. The motion "energetically condemns the aggression on a peace-loving, justice-upholding, sovereign state." It said that people's commissaries "totally support the Zairian armed forces who are fighting heroically, call on all militiamen and militia-women to actively support President Mobutu in his action to drive the Angola-based rebels out of the Zairian territory."

In the name of the Kinshasa citizens, Mayor of Kinshasa City M. Bala Nyati sent a message of support to President Mobutu yesterday "strongly condemning the barbarous invasion of Zaire by the Soviet-Cuban troops."

The message pledged the Kinshasa people's support to President Mobutu in the effort to drive out of the territory the Soviet-Cuban imperialists, their valets the former Katangese gendarmerie, certain Zairian traitors and all the anti-Zaire schemers.

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Meetings were organized by the Shaba people in the past few days. Speaking at a rally Commissioner of Shaba Region Kfambe called on the people in the province to be vigilant and generally mobilized and closely cooperate with the Zairian armed forces with a view to driving the mercenaries out of the country.

Press Denounces USSR, Cuba

OW161311Y Peking NCNA in English 1301 GMT 16 May 78 OW

[Text] Kinshasa, 15 May (HSINHUA)--Zairian press today denounced the Soviet Union and Cuba for dispatching mercenaries in a new invasion of Shaba Province and called on the people to get united to repulse the aggressors and defend territorial integrity.

KLIMA says editorially that twelve months after the "90-day war", Soviet and Cuban mercenaries are again carrying out their machiavelian plan "to plunge the country into misery and desolation and instal a regime of terror masterminded by Russia." It adds: "As at the time of the '80-day war', practically nothing was changed; the objective is the same, that is to establish a reign of terror to subvert the present regime; the arms are again the same, that is the most sophisticated Soviet arms... the hired killer is still Cuba." "To frustrate the new Soviet-Cuban adventure in our country, we must, as at the time of the '80-day war', close our ranks and get mobilized resolutely under President Mobutu Sese Seko. This is our sole way of salvation," the paper says in conclusion.

Denouncing the new invasion, the ZAIRES PRESS AGENCY says in an editorial, "once again one sees the shadow of the USSR and Cuba who are pulling the strings and who are already notorious for their subversive activities in Africa." "The danger the Russian-Cubans have brought to Zaire also threatens all the freedom-loving countries on the continent," the editorial notes. "For us Zairians the new aggression is only another adventure, already doomed to failure," it declares.

The paper SALONGO calls on all Zairian people to get united to frustrate the aggression, defend state sovereignty and territorial integrity.

PRG Foreign Minister Cited

OW170835Y Peking NCNA in English 0827 17 May 78 OW

[Text] Bonn, 16 May (HSINHUA)--West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher said today it is regrettable that Zaire should again become the victim of military conflict.

He made the statement in his talks here with Umba-Di-Lutete, Zaire's commissioner of state for foreign affairs and international cooperation. In their study of the situation of the Zairian Province of Shaba, Genscher said that he condemned "every act of military violence and every violation of frontiers."

Umba-Di-Lutete said that the rebels' attack in Shaba was naked aggression and therefore was doomed to failure.

The Zairian commissioner is here for a session of the mixed commission of Germany and Zaire.

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COMOROS PRIME MINISTER RECEIVES PRC CHARGE

OW170810Y Peking NCNA in English 0805 GMT 17 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 17 May (HSINHUA)--Prime Minister Abdellahi Mohamed of the new government of the state of Comoros received Li Jo, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Chinese Embassy in Comoros, on May 15 and had a friendly conversation with him, according to a report from Moroni. Present on the occasion was Abbas Djoussouf, Comoro minister of defense and the interior.

NEW AMBASSADOR TO MAURITANIA LEAVES FOR POST

OW161752Y Peking NCNA in English 1659 GMT 16 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 16 May (HSINHUA)--Chao Yuan [6392 3293], new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China to the Islamic Republic of Mauritania, left here for his post today.

SEYCHELLES PRESIDENT RENE RETURNS HOME

OW130920Y Peking NCNA in English 0831 GMT 13 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 13 May (HSINHUA)--The President of the Republic of Seychelles, France Albert Rene, returned to Victoria, capital of the republic, on May 11 after concluding his visit to China and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, according to a report from that city.

Speaking to the newsmen at the airport, the president said that he was very much impressed by the great progress China and Korea made in education and agriculture. He said, he was also impressed by the people's dedication to their countries.

President Rene concluded: "I wish it was possible to send all the people of Seychelles there to see what a socialist society can be."

PDRY EDUCATION MINISTER DEPARTS 16 MAY

OW161439Y Peking NCNA in English 1215 GMT 16 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 16 May (HSINHUA)--Sa'id 'abd al-Hayr an-Nuban, minister of education [title as received] of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, and his party wound up their friendly visit to China and left here for home by air yesterday evening.

While in China, Minister Sa'id 'abd al-Hayr an-Nuban and his party toured Peking, Kweilin, Canton and Shanghai.

JOINT PRC-CAE TRADE EXHIBITION OPENS IN BANGUI

OW140808Y Peking NCNA in English 0740 GMT 14 May 78 OW

[Text] Bangui, 13 May (HSINHUA)--A Central African-Chinese economic and trade exhibition opens here today. Emperor Bokassa the First of the Central African Empire and Empress Catherine attended the opening ceremony. The Emperor cut the ribbon for the exhibition.

The acting Prime Minister of the Central African Imperial Government, Henri Madio, and Chinese Ambassador Li Shih spoke at the ceremony. They praised the friendly cooperation between the two countries and expressed the conviction that the exhibition will help promote mutual understanding between the two peoples and trade between the two countries.

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The Emperor and Empress made a round of the exhibition in the company of Ambassador Li Shih and leader of the Chinese exhibition delegation Sung I-san. The Emperor had cordial and friendly talks with them at the reception hall of the exhibition ground.

He wished Chairman Hua Guo-feng good health and flourishing friendship and cooperation between the people of Central Africa and China. The ambassador wished the Emperor good health.

Present at the opening ceremony were also Alphonse Koyamba, first deputy prime minister of the government, and members of the Social Evolution Movement of Black Africa, ministers of the imperial court and ministers of the government, as well as foreign diplomatic envoys.

Thirty-three Central African companies and enterprises take part in the exhibition.

SHAH CITED ON IRAN'S CONTINUED MILITARY BUILDUP

OW151738Y Peking NCNA in English 1725 GMT 15 May 78 OW

[Text] Teheran, 14 May (HSINHUA)--Iran would continue to build up her military strength in the face of recent developments, the Shah of Iran said at a press conference yesterday, the press here reported today.

There were certain foreign elements who intended to change Iran to "Iranistan," the Shah said. To coordinate with them, the anti-government groups in the country also set out the partition of Iran as their aim. "These people are politically bankrupt cases whose only hope is the dismemberment of Iran in the 1907 style." "Iran must remain totally independent," the Shah said, adding: "We people who care for their country, shall not let his happen."

On the situation in the region, he said that in the light of the new threats, the military build-up of the country was important and the programmes in this regard had to be speeded up.

Prime Minister Jamshid Amuzegar stressed at a seminar on Iranian problems on May 10 that Iran must have strong defenses in order to avoid being overtaken by stronger nations. "Even the tiniest European countries are not unaware of the need to be militarily strong in order to defend themselves," he said.

PALESTINIAN GROUPS IN SYRIA CONDEMN ISRAELI AGGRESSION

OW161449Y Peking NCNA in English 1220 GMT 16 May 78 OW

[Text] Damascus, 15 May (HSINHUA)--A number of Palestinian organizations issued statements on the 30th anniversary of the Israeli occupation of Palestine condemning Israel's policy of aggression and expansion and expressing the determination to struggle till the right to self-determination of the Palestinians is attained, reported the Syrian newspaper AL-BATH today. The statement of the Syrian branch of the General Federation of Palestinian Peasants denounces Israel for persisting in its policy of aggression and expansion and for the invasion of south Lebanon. The strength of the people is stronger than any weapons and can defeat any enemy and frustrate any aggression, it says. The statement calls on progressive national forces of the world to support the Palestinian resistance movement led by the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), so as to foil the sinister plot of imperialism and Zionism to eliminate the Palestinian revolutionary cause.

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The statement issued by the Palestinian Bar Association stresses the determination of the Palestinian people to continue, under the leadership of the PLO, their struggle against imperialism and Zionism until they return to their homeland and decide their own destiny on their own soil.

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

INCREASING FOREIGN DEBTS OF L. AMERICAN COUNTRIES NOTED

OW141800Y Peking NONA 1: English 1726 GMT 14 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 14 May (HSINHUA)--The Latin American countries' foreign debts have piled up rapidly as a result of ruthless exploitation by the superpowers and international monopoly capital in their attempt to ease their own economic crises. The debt load becomes heavier and heavier as the amount of principal and interest to be paid increases steadily year after year.

An annual report by the Inter-American Development Bank shows that public debts of the Latin American countries (excluding Cuba and Venezuela) totalled 65,300 million U.S. dollars in 1976, an increase of 29,400 million over the total incurred by the end of 1973. The sharp rise is rarely known in Latin American history. By the end of 1976, total indebtedness of these countries, public and private, added up to 95,000-100,000 million dollars, according to estimates by NOTICIAS (weekly digest of hemisphere reports).

Since the outbreak of the economic crisis in the western capitalist world in 1974, the Latin American countries, like all other developing countries, have been handicapped by more unfavourable terms in their trade relations with the western countries. Their trade deficits, according to the International Monetary Fund, amounted to 300 million U.S. dollars in 1973. They increased to 7,400 million in 1974 and again to 8,700 million in 1975. Despite the drop in 1976, the deficits still stood at 3,100 million dollars. Huge deficits have forced them to borrow heavily from abroad to solve their financial difficulties.

Their debt load has become much heavier because of usury of private international banks as well as international monetary institutions and the superpowers. While in 1972 the Latin American countries' repayments of principal and interest of public debts of one-year term or longer totalled 3,160 million U.S. dollars, the sum soared more than twofold to 6,350 million in 1975, with the amount of interest nearly tripled, from 970 million increasing to 2,540 million U.S. dollars.

Troubled by their international payments, the Latin American countries have turned more and more to international private banks for loans. A study by the Inter-American Development Bank shows that in the year 1975, 31.4 percent of the public debts of seven Latin American countries (Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Mexico, Peru and Uruguay) were contracted from private inter-national banks, as compared with only nine percent in the year 1966. By the end of 1976, Latin American countries owed private western banks no less than 57,400 million dollars, or more than half of the total of that year's debt, public and private combined, according to the bank for international settlements.

Loans from private Western banks are generally more usurious than public loans. Consequently, the Latin American borrowers are hard pressed, often having to borrow of Peter to pay Paul. The Brazilian paper O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO says that the Latin American countries are paying 25 percent more in interest as a result of usurious loans. Statistics of the World Bank show that from 1972 to 1975, more than fifth percent of Latin American borrowings were made to pay off old debts.

The increasing sum of interest remitted abroad by foreign capital from Latin American countries, followed by their heavier burden of international payments, is another factor for the piled-up foreign debts of these countries. Data of the economic commission for Latin America show that in 1975 and 1976, net profit and interest remitted abroad by foreign investors from 23 Latin American countries totalled over 13 billion U.S. dollars. This expenditure, plus trade deficits and debt services, has made the Latin American countries bend under the burden of tremendous international payment deficit. From 1974 to 1976, the accumulated current account deficits in their international payment were estimated as high as 40.6 billion U.S. dollars. They had to resort to repeated borrowings to make up for this deficit. Many countries had to spend more and more of their export earnings on payment of foreign debts. Statistics of the World Bank show that public debt services of five Latin American countries in 1975 took up more than 20 percent of their export earnings for the year. Brazil's debt services in 1977 accounted for about 40 percent of the year's revenue. Mexico's expenditure for the same purpose in the year exceeded its export earnings the year before. This situation has seriously handicapped the economic development of Latin American countries.

Cuba is finding itself in bondage to ever heavier foreign debts. Incomplete statistics show that its debts owed to the Soviet Union, excluding those for "military aid," reached over 5 billion U.S. dollars by 1976, averaging 600 dollars one person. Cuba's heavy indebtedness to the Soviet Union was caused to a great extent by its long-standing heavy deficit resulting from the Soviet-imposed economic dependence on the Russians.

In recent years, many Third World countries, like those in Latin America, are faced with the problem of heavy foreign debts. According to a recent UNCTAD announcement, foreign debts of non-oil producing developing countries had added up to 250 billion U.S. dollars by 1977, doubling those at the beginning of 1973.

The Latin American countries have strengthened their unity with other developing countries to solve this common problem. At a series of international conferences, they strongly called for a package solution of this problem, for revision of debt maturity, for postponement of the repayment of credits, and particularly for cancellation of debt repayment for those developing countries seriously affected by economic crises. These proper demands have won sympathy and support from some Second World countries, rendering the superpowers in greater isolation. The struggle against usury now has become an important part in the struggle of the Third World countries for a new international economic order.

PEOPLE'S DAILY, NCNA REPORTERS' EDUCATION POLICY COMMENT

OW161249Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1204 GMT 14 May 78 OW

[Commentary by PEOPLE'S DAILY and NCNA reporters: "A Marxist Answer"]

[Text] Peking, 14 May--At the National Education Work Conference Vice Chairman Teng Hsiao-ping gave a very clear and extensive answer to the question of how to further implement Chairman Mao's fundamental principle that "education must serve proletarian politics and be combined with productive labor" in the new historical period.

How should education serve proletarian politics? Vice Chairman Teng pointed out our schools are places for training competent personnel to serve the proletariat. Training workers so they have a high scientific and cultural level and raising mighty working-class and intellectual contingents, both Red and expert, is, in itself, serving the proletariat.

How should education be combined with productive labor? Vice Chairman Teng pointed out: Today's rapid economic and technological development demands new progress in the methods of combining education with productive labor. Thus, all types of schools, regardless of level, must make the proper arrangements for determining what kind of labor the students should engage in, how to arrange for their going to factories and countryside, how much time they should spend there, and how to combine such labor with classroom teaching. What is more important, education as a whole must keep pace with the requirements of the growing national economy.

The representatives said: Vice Chairman Teng's words gave a powerful answer to the question of rights and wrongs concerning the line once confused by the "gang of four," the question of how to have a comprehensive and accurate understanding of Chairman Mao's thoughts on education and the question of how to make education contribute to the implementation of the general task in the new period. This is a Marxist answer. It opened our eyes, emancipated our minds, clarified our orientation and increased our confidence. We will thus be able to boldly carry out the revolution in education from now on.

Our party's principles on education laid down by Chairman Mao are the core of his thoughts on education and a beacon leading us to success in the education revolution. The principles clearly resolve basic questions concerning which class is to be served by education and what kind of people are to be trained. These issues directly concern the success or failure of our proletarian revolutionary cause. For this reason, whether or not we persist in the fundamental principle that "education must service proletarian politics and be combined with productive labor" and how we implement this principle have long been crucial to the struggle between the two lines with regard to education work. Because of their counterrevolutionary goal of usurping party and state power, Lin Biao and the "gang of four" unscrupulously distorted and trampled on the party's education principles and tampered with the orientation of the education revolution. For many years they pushed a pseudoleft but real right counterrevolutionary revisionist line, launched many frantic attacks on the party and stirred up one commotion after another in education.

All representatives attending the meeting clearly remembered that in 1971 the "gang of four" blocked Chairman Mao's important instructions on the education revolution in the 17 years prior to the Cultural Revolution, concocted the scandalous "two assessments" and so-called "eight spiritual pillars of schools dominated by the bourgeoisie," and totally negated the great achievements scored on the education front--achievements made under the guidance of the party's education principles prior to the Great Cultural Revolution. In 1972, when Premier Chou, basing himself on Chairman Mao's instructions and in view of the sabotage caused by the "gang of four," pointed out the need for strengthening teaching and research on fundamental theories and for improving the quality of education, the gang clamored this was "restoration" and "resurgence" in order to direct their criminal spearhead at Premier Chou. In 1975, when Vice Chairman Teng pointed out that education must be consolidated, they concocted the charges of "absurd arguments" and "right-deviationist reversal of verdicts" to slander and attack Vice Chairman Teng. In short, whoever adhered to the party's educational principles was engaging in "right-deviationist restoration." Whoever raised the level of teaching was "putting professional work in command." Whoever promoted the study of science and culture was "giving first place to intellectual development." And whoever complained of the declining quality of education was "old Mrs Ninepounder" [chin chin lao tai 0046 243 5071 1132]. The great number of reactionary fallacies spread by the "gang of four" and the gang's various perverse acts seriously altered Chairman Mao's teachings on education, badly trampled on the party's education principles, and created great confusion in ideology and theory.

With the "gang of four" now completely smashed, the great polemics on education stirred up by them have all ended in ignominious failure. To clarify confusion and bring things back to normal, Vice Chairman Teng, with a clear-cut stand, tackled the root of the problem and gave a Marxist answer to the cardinal issue of right and wrong confused by the "gang of four." This, in reality, is a complete and correct summing up of the struggle between the two lines over the past many years with regard to education.

The important point now is to further eradicate the pernicious influence of the "gang of four" in the struggle to expose and criticize them and quickly unify the thinking and actions of leading cadres at all levels and the broad masses of education workers on the basis of the line of the 11th National CCP Congress and the series of instructions issued by the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua. This is a serious fighting task. As representatives said, the pernicious influence of the "gang of four" is deep and wide on the education front. We should never underestimate it or take it lightly. On this basic question, however, many comrades still have wrong opinions and muddled understandings of one kind or another.

"If one spends more time studying science and culture, will he depart from proletarian politics?" Some comrades always worry about this. In their opinion, only by spending a lot of class time in ideological and political education is it possible to put proletarian politics in command, and only when teachers and students devote their main efforts to various political movements and social activities can they serve proletarian politics. Otherwise, there is the danger of "departing from proletarian politics."

As many representatives revealed, some schools have arranged to put more emphasis on political study than on other subjects and willfully used the time for scientific and cultural subjects for political study because they fear they might "depart from politics."

To "give prominence to politics," leading departments in some localities have repeatedly sent large numbers of teachers and students to take part in various "central tasks" and to fulfill "shock missions." All these seriously hampered elevation of the quality of education. Isn't this precisely an indication of the pernicious influence of the "gang of four"?

Through discussions, the representatives came to understand that the counterrevolutionary method used by the "gang of four" to tamper with the party's education principle was to separate this principle of universal and far-reaching significance from the general tasks and general policies for various historical periods, counterpose them and trick people into being satisfied with merely shouting slogans and talking glibly about politics without seeing the greatest interests and fundamental task of the proletariat. Thus, when people had lost their bearings, the "gang of four" would be able to use their counterrevolutionary politics to oust everything, replace everything and make education serve their criminal conspiracy to usurp party and state power.

Under the poison and influence of the "gang of four," some of our comrades have a narrow and one-sided view about education serving proletarian politics. As a matter of fact, these comrades have not yet understood what proletarian politics is and how education serves proletarian politics. The representatives said: The greatest interest of the proletariat in China today is to realize the four modernizations according to the line of the 11th National OCP Congress and build our country into a great, powerful socialist state. This is the greatest political task at present. Because of this, training talented personnel who are both Red and expert to fulfill the general task for the new period is to serve proletarian politics. It is precisely for the purpose of training both Red and expert talented personnel that the schools spend much time teaching science and culture in class. The system, content and method of ideological and political work should be so adjusted as to really insure normal teaching work. The better political work is carried out, the higher the political consciousness of teachers and students and the greater the demand to devote their time and energy mainly to raising the students' scientific and cultural level will be. How can this be described as a departure from proletarian politics?

"Does stressing the quality of education mean 'putting intellectual education first'?" At the mention of this question, some comrades are immediately apprehensive. These comrades--either because they are still under the pernicious influence of the "gang of four's" fallacies or because they still harbor a fear of the big stick of the "gang of four"--have always taken a wait-and-see attitude toward the many measures for improving the quality of education proposed by the party after the smashing of the "gang of four." They have consciously or subconsciously frequently identified these measures with "putting intellectual education first."

In raising the teaching level of cultural and science studies, these comrades fear that while emphasizing intellectual education, they might neglect moral education. In improving the enrollment system for institutions of higher learning, they fear that while stressing the study of science and culture, they might neglect political studies. In implementing the enrollment system of selecting only the best-qualified students, they are apprehensive that the system might be tantamount to "education for geniuses only."

In testing and in achievement, then, the tests might be "putting scores in command." To these comrades, "putting intellectual education first" has become a heavy burden on their minds. They turn pale at the mere mention of intellectual education. Representatives to the meeting carried on lively discussions about this problem. Many representatives said: The "gang of four" used "putting intellectual education first" as a big stick to sabotage the party's education policy and push their counterrevolutionary political program. They vilified the task to vigorously improve the quality of education and raise the level of science and cultural studies along the correct political orientation as "putting intellectual education first." This was an extremely fallacious view. In doing so, they wanted to abolish the teaching of science and cultural subjects and strike at the leading cadres and the vast number of education workers who persisted in the party's education policy.

In improving the quality of education and raising the teaching level of science and culture now, we aim at making education serve proletarian politics still better. What's wrong with that?

While discussing the question of how to raise educational quality, representatives offered many fine views. They unanimously held that our qualitative standard in training talented people requires all educated people to gain a balanced development in moral, intellectual and physical education so they will become useful people with both socialist consciousness and a fine education. In our tasks to reform the enrollment system, implement the system of selecting only the best-qualified students and test academic achievements, we have adhered to the principle of giving equal consideration to moral, intellectual and physical education. This is by no means "stressing intellectual education at the sacrifice of moral education," nor "putting scores in command" nor implementing "education for geniuses only." The relationship between moral, intellectual and physical education is one of dialectical unity. They are not independent of one another, nor can they be replaced with one another. Therefore, setting moral education against intellectual education, or vice versa, is a metaphysical view.

Some representatives said: The intellectual education we emphasize aims at enabling the students to accumulate a wealth of scientific and cultural knowledge for the revolution and to gain the wisdom and ability to contribute to the four modernizations. This kind of intellectual education is closely linked with proletarian politics. Shouldn't we implement it?

"Will integrating teaching only with the type of labor related to students' studies divorce education from workers and peasants and from reality?" This is also a muddled question. Those comrades asking the question show a lack of proper understanding of why education must be integrated with labor and how education and labor should be integrated. According to their view, so long as students are doing physical labor--it does not matter what kind they do, how much time they spend on it or whether what they do is related to their studies--the principle of integrating education with labor and the party's education policy have both been implemented. People who harbor this muddled view have always blindly believed the more and heavier the labor is, the better it is for education.

In some schools, because both teachers and students do too much labor unrelated to their studies, classroom teaching is interrupted and systematic teaching of basic knowledge hampered.

Some schools have long been doing labor unrelated to the specialities being taught in these schools. This has resulted in theory being divorced from, rather than linked to, reality. This phenomenon also resulted from the pernicious influence of the "gang of four."

Many representatives pointed out that a major measure of the "gang of four's" conspiracy to undermine the party's education policy is that while paying lipservice to the slogan of integrating education with labor, they did everything possible to oppose this basic principle. They wantonly tampered with Chairman Mao's "7 May Directive," reversed the relationship between the study of main subjects and secondary subjects and set "labor" to oppose or replace education.

Under the signboard of learning from workers and peasants and from reality, the "gang of four" peddled the fallacies that "society is a classroom" and that "the university is for everybody to study in" in a vain attempt to abolish school education. They regarded and used students and teachers as plain laborers and wantonly required them to do heavy physical labor, thus making the teachers teach nothing and the students learn nothing. By labor they meant primitive physical labor which required neither science and culture nor modern technology. By education they meant "training" a most primitive uneducated labor force. Doesn't this criminal act of the "gang of four" prove they used precisely the most barbarous counterrevolutionary means to ruin the party's education policy?

Representatives said the integration of education with productive labor should be different in different periods of time. Today, since we are striving to realize the four socialist modernizations, we should seriously try to integrate education with modernized productive labor and with the latest modernized technical methods. Therefore, we should do a better job of integrating teaching with productive labor and continue to make new advances in the contents and methods of integration of education with productive labor.

At the National Educational Work Conference, the representatives conscientiously studied Vice Chairman Teng's important speech and clarified many points the "gang of four" turned upside down with regard to questions of right and wrong in ideology and theory. From the deep impressions of the representatives it can be seen that Vice Chairman Teng's Marxist answers to some major questions currently prevailing on the educational front are of great immediate importance and far-reaching historic significance. These answers not only indicate the direction for the educational front to fulfill the general task for the new period, but also serve as a profound education for cadres at all levels and education workers throughout the country. In discussing his study experience, a representative said that the important speech has shown us clear direction, enhanced our confidence and strengthened our fighting will. It will awaken those comrades troubled by worry, fear and hesitation, but it is a direct blow to those persons of the "earthquake faction" or those persons who still have deep affection for the "gang of four's" ideology.

EDUCATION MINISTRY OFFICIAL ON COLLEGE ENROLLMENT REFORM

OW151023Y Peking NCHA Domestic Service in Chinese 0707 GMT 11 May 78 CW

[Text] Peking, 11 May--The Ministry of Education recently held a national conference on college enrollment work. An NCHA reporter has called on a responsible person of the ministry and asked him to elaborate on the enrollment reform decided last year. The following are questions and answers from that interview:

Question: What was the principal achievement of the major reform that took place in the enrollment system last year?

Answer: Under the kind solicitude and the direct leadership of Chairman Hua and the Party Central Committee, a major reform took place last year in the college enrollment system. This has won warm support from the broad masses and has had a significant effect in various localities throughout the country.

Through examinations, large numbers of talented people formerly stifled by the "gang of four" have been discovered; enthusiasm of young people has been aroused; social values seriously corrupted by the "gang of four" have begun to change; and the revolution in education in primary and secondary schools and spare-time schooling has gone forward. At the same time, the fine traditions and work style of the party, seriously damaged by the gang, have been restored and carried forward. Facts have fully proven that the decision of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua to reform the enrollment system is entirely correct. It conforms to Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and to the pressing desire of the masses to build a modern, powerful socialist country and meets the requirements of the general task in the new period.

Question: How many college students enrolled in 1977?

Answer: Last year, conditions were created to enroll more talented people in college, and the right of young people to apply for college admission, stripped from them by the "gang of four," was restored. This has provided a solid foundation for the selection of talented people. The task of enrolling college students in 1977 was over-fulfilled. Of the 5.7 million youths who applied for college admission, 278,000 were enrolled. Of these, 60,000 were admitted by a state decision to enlarge enrollment, and 23,000 of them were admitted by tapping the potentials of existing colleges to enlarge enrollment. This is an achievement scored by all institutions of higher learning in implementing the guidelines of the Fifth NPC and in working hard to tap potentials.

The quality of new students admitted last year was fairly high. According to statistics compiled in 22 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, including Szechwan, Kansu, Hunan, Chokiang, Kiangsu, Anhwei, Tientsin, Hopei and Heilungkiang, 80 percent of the new students were former worker, peasants, PLA fighters or veterans and government employees. Seventy-four percent were party or CYL members. Eighty-seven percent were from families of workers, poor and lower-middle peasants, revolutionary PLA men, cadres and intellectuals. The new students have a higher educational level and a better grounding in general knowledge than in previous years. This has created excellent conditions for raising educational quality.

Question: What problems remain to be tackled from last year's enrollment work?

Answer: As I mentioned before, achievements in college enrollment work last year were remarkable. This is a major trend. However, there are still some problems we must tackle and some measures we must further improve, because reform in the college enrollment system has just begun, time and tasks are pressing and we lack experience. The reasons are as follows:

1. Not enough effort was made to implement the principle of selecting those with the best qualifications.
2. Chairman Hua's instruction on attaching importance to the selection of students was not implemented well enough.
3. Not enough effort was made to publicize majors offered by various colleges, to give proper guidance to students in selection of majors and to educate students to accept state assignments. In addition, different standards were used for selecting examination questions in various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions last year. They imposed certain difficulties on admissions work. All this must be improved this year.

Question: Some people say that to select those with the best qualifications will widen the gap between town and country, worker and peasant, and mental and manual labor. How must one correctly answer this question?

Answer: The "gang of four" smeared socialist colleges as "ladders" to "studying to become officials." They said selecting those with the best qualifications is aimed at "widening the gap between town and country, between worker and peasant and between mental and manual labor." They certainly had ulterior motives. Unlike the old society, in a socialist society all people have an equal right to go to college. But a socialist society is still not a communist one. Differences between town and country, worker and peasant, and mental and manual labor, as well as actual inequality, invariably exist. The gap in the level of education between rural and urban schools--a relic of history--still objectively exists. The only way to narrow this gap is to develop primary and secondary education in rural areas and raise their educational standards--all this on the basis of growth in production. It cannot be done by changing the principle of selecting those with the best qualifications.

The "gang of four" opposed testing and selecting those with the best qualifications. This resulted in a serious drop in the quality of newly enrolled students. Education became a stumbling block to achieving the four modernizations. Some people seized the opportunity to disrupt the party's work style and vigorously engaged in the improper practice of "going in through the back door." This practice of the "gang of four" has long been deeply resented by the masses. Only by broadening prospects for able people; conducting examinations; making comprehensive moral, intellectual and physical assessments; and selecting the best qualified can we pick out talented people needed by the proletariat. Only then can we greatly raise educational quality, bring up talented people sooner, produce results faster and contribute to the four modernizations. This conforms to the fundamental interests of the broad masses. It is therefore necessary to adhere to the principle of making comprehensive moral, intellectual and physical assessments and selecting the best qualified. Students politically and physically fit should show high cultural standards in order to be selected.

Question: Is it a violation of the party's class line and proletarian policy to stress a candidate's political performance while making a comprehensive moral, intellectual and physical assessment of him?

Answer: Over a long period, Lin Biao and the "gang of four" replaced Marxist class theory with the reactionary theory of family lineage. As a result young people whose parents or relatives had questionable political backgrounds found it difficult to enter college despite their remarkable achievements. This seriously confused proletarian class alignment and dampened these young people's enthusiasm to serve workers, peasants and the four modernizations. Last year, it was clearly stipulated that "a person's political performance is the main yardstick." This is an important aspect of the major reform in the enrollment system, as well as an indication of a comprehensive and correct implementation of Chairman Mao's proletarian policy.

A person shapes his own class stand and political attitude in the practice of class struggle in a society. This is a social, not physiological, matter. A person cannot inherit a class stand and a political attitude from his parents. Generally speaking, he is not held responsible for his parents' past or present political problems. Therefore, parents' problems should be differentiated from those of their children, and a person's family origin should be differentiated from his own performance.

Of course, parents from families of the exploiting class or parents who have serious political backgrounds may influence their children to a certain extent. We must not overlook this point. Through examinations, we certainly will not enroll people who have not made a clean break with their reactionary families, who do not perform well or who are ideologically reactionary. How do we detect the existence and magnitude of such influence? We can only see a candidate's political performance. It is not proletarian policy if we do not conscientiously examine a candidate's political performance but disqualify him merely because his parents or persons with whom he has social contact have questionable backgrounds. One cannot choose his own family, but he can choose his career. We must completely and precisely understand the party's class line and comprehensively and correctly implement the policy of "not exclusively taking into account class origin and emphasizing political performance."

We must be especially clear on one point. Some people think enrolling children of intellectuals implies expelling children of workers and peasants and is an "error in class line." This shows that the pernicious influence of the "gang of four"--their fallacy that "the more knowledge one possesses, the more reactionary he becomes" and their slander that intellectuals are the "stinking ninth category"--have not yet been eliminated. Under socialism, intellectuals are mental workers. The difference between them and manual workers lies only in a different role in the social division of labor. Under party leadership, intellectuals serve socialism as do workers, peasants and soldiers. On the whole, the overwhelming majority of them are part of the working class and constitute a force our party can rely on. In enrollment work, the selection of children of revolutionary intellectuals is likewise an expression of the party's class line.

Question: Does paying attention to a candidate's cultural level constitute "giving first place to intellectual development" and "putting grades in command"?

Answer: The "gang of four" talked boisterously about politics but actually practiced counterrevolutionary politics. Using "fake left, real right" counterrevolutionary tactics, they tampered with proletarian political criteria for selecting students and severed the relationship of dialectical unity between politics and vocations. Chairman Mao said: "Red and expert, politics and vocation, are a unity of two opposites." With proletarian politics in command, schools pay attention to raising the quality of education and bringing up talented people with high cultural and scientific levels. This is not "giving first place to intellectual development." To realize the four modernizations, young students work hard to study cultural and scientific knowledge. This shows their socialist consciousness. When candidates political and physical qualifications are basically the same, their cultural level must be taken into account and he who scores the higher grade shall be enrolled. This does not mean "putting grade in command." On the contrary, by doing so we are adhering to the principle of making comprehensive moral, intellectual and physical assessments and selecting those with the best qualifications. To make comprehensive moral, intellectual and physical assessments does not mean we are to train "perfect men." We must do away with the mistaken metaphysical notions that "gold must be pure" and that "man must be perfect."

We must treasure talented people. Without large numbers of talented people of all specialties who are both Red and expert, it will be impossible to realize the four modernizations. Enrollment work is an important way to discover and select talented people. We must constantly sum up experiences, do a good job and enrollment work and strive to fulfill the glorious task entrusted to us by history.

APPROPRIATE JOBS FOR SCIENTISTS, TECHNICIANS DEMANDED

HK170500Y Peking PEOPLE'S DAILY in Chinese 6 May 78 p 3 HK

[Article by PEOPLE'S DAILY Commentator: "Redouble Our Efforts To Solve the Problem of Scientists and Technicians in Unrelated Jobs"]

[Text] On 16 March our newspaper carried a report on how the Anhwei CCP Committee succeeded through serious efforts in solving the problem of scientific and technical personnel in unrelated jobs. Many readers have since written letters praising the Anhwei CCP Committee's success in turning chaos into order and its firm attitude and, at the same time, criticizing certain leading comrades of their own departments or units for having turned a blind eye to such situations. We have selected and published several letters today to draw the attention of relevant party committees and personnel departments to a matter of great urgency.

Solving the problem of scientists and technicians in unrelated jobs is an important aspect of the party's policy toward intellectuals. This is also urgently needed to strengthen the building of specialized scientific and technical contingents. Since national liberation, our party and state have devoted great efforts to the training of a certain number of personnel in various fields. Guided by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, they have made an important contribution to the development of industrial and agricultural production, the strengthening of national defense and the thriving of scientific and cultural undertakings. Prompted by their counterrevolutionary need to usurp party and state power, Lin Biao and the "gang of four" completely negated the achievements of the 17 years before the Great Cultural Revolution, hit hard at and persecuted intellectuals, and seriously disrupted cultural and scientific undertakings.

They wantonly closed down scientific research organs, disbanded scientific and technical contingents and forced large numbers of scientific and technical personnel to go to the countryside to "reform themselves through labor" or to work in factories on a permanent basis. Under the reactionary slogan of "completely smashing" and "dismantling temples to drive away the gods," about 10,000 scientific and technical personnel in Liaoning Province alone were forced to settle down with their families in the countryside to "be absorbed locally." Due to the "gang of four's" interference and sabotage, a large number of college graduates who, according to the original plans, were to be assigned to scientific and technical work were instead appointed as buyers, sales workers, custodians, typists, cooks, etc. Some specializing in rocketry were assigned as doorkeepers. Remote control specialists were turned into butchers. Mathematicians and foreign language teachers became fuel sellers or bakers. According to provincial statistics, the number of college students trained since the founding of the state accounted for only .02 percent of the total population of the province. Of these college students, two-thirds were in unrelated jobs. As far as Peking, the capital, is concerned, in municipal units alone about 8,000 specialized scientific and technical personnel were in unrelated jobs. Such a situation highlights the serious disruption of the party's policy toward intellectuals and the serious waste of personnel caused by Lin Biao and the "gang of four."

At present, our socialist revolution and construction effort has entered a new period of development. The key to the realization of the four modernizations by the end of this century lies in modernization of science and technology. To concentrate forces on the modernization of science and technology, we must have the participation of the masses and especially backbone forces capable of storming strong fortifications. As far as the state of our scientific and technical contingent is concerned, despite a great increase in its membership over past years, the contingent, generally speaking, is not large enough and its level not high enough. To expand our scientific and technical contingent, we must adopt a long-term point of view, energetically develop educational undertakings and try in every way to train personnel. But this involves a process. The key to the realization of the four modernizations in 23 years lies in the next 8. Time is pressing and the tasks are arduous. The most realistic way to relieve the current shortage of scientific and technical forces is to give full play to the role of existing scientific and technical personnel and to transfer those misplaced scientific and technical personnel to proper jobs. Trained personnel are difficult to come by. Party committees at various levels must make the most of talent. They must adopt resolute measures to hastily muster those scientific and technical personnel scattered by the "gang of four." They must quickly make proper arrangements for those college graduates placed in unrelated jobs. This is a major issue having to do with an accelerated pace of scientific and technical development and is an indication of a genuine or insincere desire to realize the four modernizations.

Since the issuance of the CCP Central Committee circular on convening the National Science Conference, party committees of many areas and departments have conscientiously redoubled their efforts to implement the party's policy toward intellectuals and to solve the problem of misplaced personnel. They have achieved much in this respect. Since the end of the National Science Conference, more areas have acted with enthusiasm and become involved in solving this problem. But certain party committees and personnel departments still have an inadequate understanding of this problem. [paragraph continues]

Their measures are ineffective and their progress is slow. Many letters say this is a solemn struggle and the obstacles are many. This is because the "gang of four's" interference and sabotage not only left our scientific and technical contingent scattered, but confused right and wrong in line in personnel organization work. Many also became confused ideologically. Certain comrades are still being affected by the gang's pernicious influence. For instance, some comrades hold the view: "The fact that graduates of colleges of science and engineering are workers is a proper arrangement. Isn't whatever we do for the revolution?" These comrades do not understand that revolutionary work involves division of labor. A worker is needed by the revolution. So is scientific and technical work. With advanced education still not a universal phenomenon, the number of college students is not large but small. Given an existing shortage of scientific and technical forces and a lack of successors, isn't it an unrealistic measure and a waste of talent for us to assign a large number of college graduates with special training as workers?

If misplaced scientific and technical personnel demand a proper transfer and the contribution of their special training to socialism, this is a manifestation of their passionate love for the party and for socialism. It should be warmly supported and encouraged. However, certain comrades say: "With the press demanding the restoration of misplaced intellectuals to proper jobs, they have again found an excuse to be cocky and dissatisfied with what they are doing. This shows their world outlook has still not been properly remolded." Such a view is unrealistic. We should put ourselves in the shoes of those scientific and technical personnel placed in jobs for which they were not trained. Why are they dissatisfied? What causes their dissatisfaction? Many letters received by this newspaper show they are by no means unwilling to integrate with the worker-peasant masses. Nor are they unwilling to take up physical labor. They are only becoming dissatisfied with a widening gap between the motherland's scientific and technical levels and advanced world levels, and with their being unable to contribute more to the motherland with their special training. Such dissatisfaction reflects their keen revolutionary fervor. How can we blame them? Regarding the charge of being "cocky," this is especially unfounded. When the "gang of four" ran wild, the masses of intellectuals were hit hard and wildly persecuted. Some intellectuals are still smarting from their trauma. Policies that should have been applied to them remain to be firmly implemented. How can we justify the charge they are being cocky? Many scientific and technical personnel have long worked assiduously and faithfully for the revolution without giving thought to pay or to their own living conditions and without even bothering about their own family affairs. It is entirely normal for them to say things and make suggestions about the policy toward intellectuals, which should have been firmly implemented. In what way are they cocky? Even if some harbor certain erroneous ideas, it is not surprising. Do not ideological problems exist among all types of personnel? We should do ideological work well among these comrades. In no way can we take this as an excuse for not properly solving the problem of misplaced personnel.

The mental state of certain leading cadres is worth noting. They cry about the firm implementation of the party's policy toward intellectuals, but upon encountering concrete problems they are at a loss as to what to do. These comrades pass the buck to each other and just let things slide using such excuses as "waiting for the documents," "waiting for the guidelines," etc. What are they waiting for after all? The important speeches by Chairman Hua and Vice Chairman Teng and the documents of the party Central Committee have repeatedly stressed:

"It is necessary to make rational use of existing college graduates." "Concerning those scientific and technical personnel provided with special training who were misplaced, we must resolutely transfer them to scientific and technical posts." Are these instructions still not clear enough? The fact is they are not waiting for anything. They are just afraid. They fear the solution of the problem of misplaced personnel would involve a wide area and a large number of persons and result in "chaos." They fear that "the beam that rises above others will be the first to rot away." They fear things might be "carried too far" in implementing policy on intellectuals. They fear lest they should be accused of "following the expert line" and brought to book some day. The spiritual shackles imposed by the "gang of four" have turned them into small-footed women. It should be noted that the scientific and technical contingent was left a shambles by the "gang of four." The situation involving trained personnel in unrelated jobs was the result of their following the seemingly leftist but actually rightist line. Thus, the solution of the problem of misplaced personnel means turning chaos into order. [Some say] those areas and units that do a good job have in fact seen no disorder. On the contrary, with the fullest use of people's abilities and the assignment of jobs worthy of people's abilities, there has appeared a new situation in which the masses welcome what is being done and the cadres are happy. It can be seen that such fears are entirely groundless. It is hoped these comrades will note that Lin Biao's and the "gang of four's" interference and sabotage has caused us to waste much time, inestimable losses, and made the gap that had narrowed between our levels and advanced scientific and technical world levels widen again. A Communist Party member, especially a leading cadre, should have a sense of urgency and a sense of responsibility as far as the realization of the great goal of the four modernizations is concerned. In time of war, if a commander worries about this or that and lets a good chance to fight slip away, this is the greatest crime, a case of dereliction of duty. Today, at the historic moment of marching toward the four modernizations, a party cadre who makes a practice of waiting will suffer loss of time and speed. Waiting exposes the state to the risk of passivity, vulnerable to attack. This is likewise a loss of a good fighting opportunity and a serious case of dereliction. The war drums have sounded. It is hoped those comrades still waiting will enliven their revolutionary spirit and bestir themselves to go among the masses to make investigations and studies so those in their units who have been misplaced can be restored as quickly as possible to important posts on the march toward the four modernizations.

The solution of the problem of misplaced personnel calls for the cooperation of various relevant units. Some units do not see beyond their tight little world. When higher authorities come for an investigation, they play a kind of game and refuse to report all those working in unrelated jobs. When this becomes known, they find all kinds of excuses to justify their actions. This is a manifestation of departmentalism. It should be noted that certain scientific and technical personnel give quite a good showing in their unrelated jobs and many are members of a backbone force, and their immediate transfer is likely to affect the work program of a unit. But if we take the whole situation into consideration, make rational arrangements and tap internal potentials to the full, such a problem is not insoluble. Realizing the general task for the new period--this is where the whole is concerned, where the fundamental interests of the masses of people lie and where a basis is found for determining gains and losses. As far as a unit is concerned, the transfer of a backbone cadre is a loss. But it is a big "gain" as far as the whole situation is concerned. For a unit to let a misplaced person with special training go is in itself a contribution to the realization of the four modernizations. [paragraph continues]

Why should this be deplored? Investigations show that with the whole situation in mind, many units have put their misplaced personnel at others' disposal, without seeking compensation and attaching no strings. They have even let others have those workers who are "the mainstay" of a department. This lofty style is an example that should be imitated by all.

CYL CONGRESS PREPARATORY COMMITTEE MEETS, MEMBERS COMMENT

OW170804Y Peking NCNA in English 0715 JMT 17 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 17 May (HSINHUA)--The first meeting of the preparatory committee for the Tenth National Congress of the Communist Youth League was recently held in Peking. Some young committee members said Chinese youth were determined to take up the revolutionary cause of the older generation and build the country into a modern socialist power in this century.

The Tachai brigade in Hsiyang County of Shansi Province is the national model for agriculture and a young woman named Chia Tsun-so is secretary of its league branch. "We young people can do big things in the next 23 years," she told our reporter. "We're prepared to create the conditions for mechanizing agriculture as fast as possible."

Chia Tsun-so was the second person to head Tachai's "Iron Girl's" team, noted for their hard work. Chia Tsun-so told reporters how Tachai's young people were advancing toward modernization.

This nationally-known village in mountainous north China has over 60 young inhabitants. They are real pathbreakers and have gone into scientific farming. In a laboratory they set up themselves and in their experimental fields, the youngsters are working on rejuvenating and raising elite strains. They have interplanted corn and wheat on nearly 20 hectares of land, growing two or three crops where only one was hard to grow before. Working mainly by themselves, they have modified many farm implements and adopted trickle irrigation, spray irrigation and directional blasting.

"We rural youth feel a great need to study," this sturdy young woman said. "We young people are divided into four groups which study revolutionary theory and policy first of all, but also study science and general knowledge. Modernization demands this of us."

Li Hai-feng is from the Taching oilfield, the standard-bearer in China's socialist industry. "Historically," she said, "the task of building the country into a modern socialist power in this century has fallen to the younger generation. The gang of four interfered with young people's education. The first thing we've done is to grasp technical study and training. We study what we need for our work, filling in the gaps in our knowledge. We've called on all young people to learn a foreign language and set up classes wherever possible."

There are 100,000 young people at Taching, making up 70 percent of the work force. Li Hai-feng was born in 1949, the same year as new China. She headed a women's oil-extraction team and is now secretary of the oilfield's league committee.

Chu Hsing-fa leads the Lei Feng squad of a truck company under the Shenyang units of the People's Liberation Army. "The task of modernization has been written into the new constitution," he said. "That's just what we had in mind. We're determined to follow Chairman Hua on this new Long March."

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Lei Feng once led this squad. He served the people wholeheartedly, doing many good deeds, and died in the course of duty in August 1962. Chairman Mao called on everyone to "learn from Comrade Lei Feng".

The squad named after him has nine soldiers, three of whom came in this year. "As a result of hard study," Chu said, "the new and old members of our squad have mastered driving, repair and maintenance. They can do their job on their own over difficult roads. By working hard at our posts, we make our contribution to modernizing national defence."

Two of the squad's four trucks are regimental models of safety and fuel economy, and the other two have markedly improved their mileage.

Wang Shu-hung is a young scientist at the Institute of High-Energy Physics in the Chinese Academy of Sciences. He was interviewed while preparing to go abroad to survey scientific installations.

"To modernize," he said, "we must study advanced items abroad on the basis of self-reliance."

Wang Shu-hung and other have basically completed the theoretical design work for a linear proton accelerator, approaching international standards.

"Vice-Premier Fang I," he said, "in his report at the National Science Conference said we must set up an experimental center for high-energy physics and set forth requirements for accelerators. We must complete our task and modernize science and technology as fast as possible."

COMMENTATOR STRESSES PROLETARIAN SCIENCE, DEMOCRACY

HK160801Y Peking PEOPLE'S DAILY in Chinese 4 May 78 p 2 HK

[Article by PEOPLE'S DAILY contributing commentator: "Science and Democracy"]

[Text] Science and democracy were the two banners of the 4 May Movement of 1919. For over half a century, the proletariat and revolutionary people of China have carried forward the scientific and democratic spirit of this movement and, on the basis of Marxism, transformed it into an ideological weapon for the era of proletarian revolution. The "gang of four" chopped down these two banners and planted two sinister banners, i.e., ignorance and absolutism. During the period when the "gang of four" ran amuck, whoever advocated science and democracy would be labeled "bourgeoisie", and fascist thugs who overtly advocated ignorance and absolutism became the "proletariat." Facts turned upside down must be righted.

Spiritual Weapons of Advanced Classes in History.

In Europe, the bourgeoisie in the ascendant was the standard bearer of science and democracy. A forerunner in science and thought in England in the 17th century, Bacon loudly chanted the slogan "Knowledge is strength" and pointed out that "only through new sciences can man become the ruler and master of nature." An 18th century pioneer in democratic thinking in France, Rousseau cried, "Man is born free, but everywhere he is in chains," and put forward the theory that "political power should be in the hands of the people." Spiritual weapons furnished by these forerunners laid the ideological foundation for the bourgeois democratic revolution aimed at destroying brutal and obscurant feudal absolutism.

As a result of the development of the contradiction between productive forces and production relations in capitalist society, science and democracy were openly abandoned and the sinister banners of religious superstition and fascism were hoisted in their place. In his speech to the 19th CPSU Congress in 1952, Stalin unequivocally pointed out that the Communist Party should raise the banner of democracy discarded by the bourgeoisie. Now the proletariat, representing the most advanced productive forces and the interests of the overwhelming majority of mankind, should use science and democracy as a weapon in its struggle to accomplish its communist cause of eliminating class is an important problem which Marxists must conscientiously study.

In China, the feudal rule of several thousand years and the semifeudal and semicolonial rule of the past century or so have given rise to an obstinate feudal, despotic political system and ideology and caused great backwardness in economic life, science and culture. That portion of the bourgeoisie known as the bureaucrat-comprador bourgeoisie depended on feudalism and imperialism. Even the national bourgeoisie was linked in 100 and 1 ways with feudal rent exploitation and imperialist capital. Therefore, it was possible for the Chinese bourgeoisie to carry through to the end of the bourgeois democratic revolution against imperialism and feudalism and to eliminate ignorance and backwardness in China. Historically, this task invariably fell on the shoulders of the proletariat. The 4 May Movement of 1919 opened a new era of new democratic revolution led by the Chinese proletariat against imperialism and feudalism. Science and democracy became the two irresistible banners wiping away the obstinate feudal forces of ignorance and absolutism on the ideological and cultural fronts during the period of the 4 May movement.

During the Yenan rectification campaign in 1942, Chairman Mao fully affirmed that a feat of the 4 May Movement was that it advocated science and democracy and opposed feudal stereotyped writing and old-fashioned dogmatism.

Chairman Mao also pointed out: "In its development, the 4 May Movement divided into two currents. One section inherited its scientific and democratic spirit and transformed it on the basis of Marxism; this is what the communists and some nonparty Marxists did. Another section took the road of the bourgeoisie; this was the development of formalism toward the right. But within the Communist Party, the situation was not uniform; there, too, some members deviated and, lacking a firm grasp of Marxism, committed errors of formalism, namely, the errors of subjectivism, sectarianism and stereotyped party writing. This was the development of formalism toward the 'left.'"

This was a historical summary of the struggle between the two classes and between the two lines on the ideological and cultural front since the 4 May Movement. The right wing of this movement, including Ma Shih, had already turned against the scientific and democratic spirit, degenerated into the cultural comprador class serving imperialism, and waged "encirclement and suppression" against revolutionary culture. There was also a struggle between the two lines on the left wing. Developing toward the "left," formalism became the "left" opportunist line upheld by Chu Chiu-pai, Li Li-san and especially Wang Ming. They, too, deviated from the scientific and democratic spirit and advocated new stereotyped writing and new dogmatism. [paragraph continues]

Therefore, genuine Marxism could not be extensively disseminated and developed and could not wage an arduous struggle against feudal stereotyped writing and old dogmatism, as well as against the foreign stereotyped writing and dogmatism advocated by the comprador bourgeoisie. Chairman Mao held that the correct orientation of the Cultural Revolution was represented by communists and nonparty Marxists who inherited the scientific and democratic spirit of the 4 May Movement and who had undergone remolding on the basis of Marxism.

During the 4 May Movement, science and democracy, as spiritual weapons against feudalism, played an active historical role. At that time, however, it was impossible to transform the concepts of science and democracy during the period of bourgeois revolution into spiritual weapons of the proletariat based on Marxist theory. This transformation was accomplished by Marxists inside and outside the party during the 10 years of civil war. Of them, the greatest representatives were Chairman Mao and his comrade-in-arms on the ideological and cultural front, Lu Hsun. Chairman Mao and Lu Hsun were great standard-bearers of scientific and democratic thinking during the proletarian revolution.

Proletarian scientific and democratic thinking is the most advanced scientific thinking taking Marxist theory as its guide. It is the most extensive democracy among people under the leadership of the proletariat. These two banners, i.e., science and democracy, are the spiritual weapons of the proletariat in carrying out democratic revolution against imperialism and feudalism and carrying our socialist revolution to wipe out all exploiting systems.

The "Gang of Four" Are Deadly Enemies of Science and Democracy

The "gang of four" represented old China's most decadent and most reactionary classes, the declining feudal ruling class and bureaucrat-comprador capitalist class. They hated and feared the concepts of science and democracy which, in the hands of the proletariat, are powerful weapons with which to destroy their feudal absolutism, fascist power structure and ideology. They trampled on science and democracy by means of obscurantism coupled with brute force. The theory that "modernization means restoration" and the theory of "all-round dictatorship" were two weapons used by them to destroy science and democracy.

Marxism holds that science is a productive force and also a powerful revolutionary force pushing history forward. The "gang of four" opposed this Marxist theory and put forward the absurd counterrevolutionary thesis that the development of science and production would inevitably lead to capitalist restoration. They claimed "the moment the four modernizations are accomplished will be the moment capitalism is restored." Did they really fear capitalist restoration? Of course not. They not only tried all possible means to encourage and abet capitalist forces in the cities and countryside to launch unbridled attacks on socialism, but also went all out to seek decadent foreign ideology and culture and to satisfy their desires for material pleasure. What they really feared was that the growth of science and production would bring about changes that might completely bury their power structure and ideology, so they could no longer lord it over others on the soil of a powerful socialist China. The more solid the material foundation of the dictatorship of the proletariat in our country, the smaller the possibility for Chiang Ching and her ilk to restore capitalism.

Marxism also holds that the dictatorship of the proletariat is the highest form of democracy in a class society. People's democracy under the leadership of the proletariat is the source of strength for building a powerful socialist country and for smashing the resistance of the class enemy. But the "gang of four" repudiated this Marxist theory and cooked up the reactionary theory of "all-round dictatorship," demanding the exercise of dictatorship in "all spheres" of socialist society, in "all stages" of socialist development and over "all class distinctions," "all production relations," "all social relations" and even "all concepts." Suppression by force, a special means applied by the dictatorship of the proletariat to a very few counterrevolutionaries who sabotage socialism, was expanded by them to all spheres and all people.

They not only trampled on people's democracy and the revolutionary legal system in political life, but also resorted to fascist rule of violence in the economic, ideological, cultural, educational, scientific, technical and other spheres. They used violence to wreck industry and agriculture, offices and schools, literature and art, and scientific research. Anyone discovered by the jackals of the "gang of four" to have shown the slightest discontent with the gang in their diaries or dreams or to have cherished memories of Premier Chou, whom the gang hated, would be arrested on the spot and suppressed as an active counter-revolutionary. The "gang of four" were a pack of wild beasts. They applied the darkest and most brutal means of suppression by violence under the feudal fascist system in dealing with the elite of the proletariat and the Chinese people.

An Important Means for Realizing the Four Modernizations

After toppling the "gang of four," a pack of wild beasts opposing science and democracy, we face a new great revolution for realizing the four modernizations. This revolution will cause profound changes in the political, economic, ideological and cultural spheres and in daily life and habit. In the less than a quarter of a century to come, development of science and productive forces in our country will surpass that of the past several thousand years. Powerful productive forces armed with mankind's most advanced science and technology will push us to continue changing those production relations irrelevant to the development of the productive forces under the new conditions, changing that portion of the superstructure irrelevant to the economic base, and changing the ideas, work methods and habits irrelevant to modern construction. They will spur the people of the entire country to make great headway regarding ideological consciousness, science and culture, mode of life, morality and habits. This is an inevitable outcome of the realization of the four modernizations and, at the same time, a social condition promoting the four modernizations. The revolution for the four modernizations is a revolution in productive forces and in science and technology. This revolution is different from political revolution in terms of type, but is inseparable from it. Opposing the gang's obscurantism and absolutism in the ideological realm and carrying forward the scientific and democratic spirit of the proletariat are important means for realizing the four modernizations.

The scientific spirit and the democratic spirit are inseparable in the struggle to build a modern and powerful socialist country. In our country, science is not in the interests of a mere minority, but a weapon for hundreds of millions of people in their struggle against ignorance and backwardness. Raising the scientific and cultural level of the whole Chinese nation must therefore be closely linked with expanding the scope of the nation's democratic life. A full development of people's democracy and of the unity of the people throughout the country must be given first place in consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

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In the final analysis, whether a country under the dictatorship of the proletariat is consolidated and strong depends on whether it can give full play to the initiative of the masses and organize the people to manage and supervise state affairs. Chairman Mao pointed out incisively: Under the socialist system, the right of the working people to manage affairs of state, to run various kinds of enterprises and to administer culture and education is their supreme and fundamental right. We must not interpret people's rights as their right to work, their right to an education, their right to social insurance, etc., under the administration of certain persons. This is the basic difference between the dictatorship of the proletariat and bourgeois democracy. The great significance of the principle of the Paris Commune is that for the first time laborers directly managed and supervised the state, thus preventing the managing staff of the state, the servants of the people, from deteriorating into the people's masters.

More than a century has elapsed since the Paris Commune, a great attempt by the dictatorship of the proletariat. Because history developed with twists and turns, there is no complete set of experiences in regard to how people under dictatorship of the proletariat should manage their own country. This experience must be created and summed up by our practice. We must take unfavorable factors into consideration, such as the poison of bureaucratic absolutism left behind by the long-existing feudal society and semifeudal and semicolonial society in China, the lack of democratic practice and the backwardness in economy and culture. Only through arduous efforts over a long period of time will it be possible to extensively realize the people's direct management of all state affairs. The Chinese people have glorious revolutionary traditions and have been tempered in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. Having smashed the "Gang of Four," they are now fully capable of exercising their rights as masters of the country and improving their ability to manage state affairs in the process of exercising their rights. We all remember how young people took to the streets in 1966, burning with the desire to fight and prevent revisionism. Because of a lack of experience, however, they were more often than not misled into picking the wrong target to rebel against. But by 1976, the people stood as one, all aiming their spearheads at the sinister "gang of four." This far-from-ordinary decade tempered the great people of the homeland of Mao Tse-tung Thought. The people's interest in affairs of state and their ability to distinguish between right and wrong have increased tremendously. In the great revolution to accomplish the four modernizations, we shall abide by Chairman Mao's teachings, effectively insure the people's fundamental rights to run their own country, give full play to people's democracy in all aspects of the political, economic, ideological and cultural spheres, mobilize to the maximum the initiative and creativity of the people in their hundreds of millions, and rely on this mighty force of people's democracy to complete the new Long March.

PARTY TO DROP CHARGES AGAINST 100,000 RIGHTWINGERS

GM171057Y Tokyo Kyodo in English 1053 GMT 17 May 78 GW

[Text] Peking, 17 May (KYODO)--The Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party has decided to blot out "rightwing" charges against an estimated 100,000 or more Chinese purged in the 1957 anti-rightwinger campaign and still under disgrace, according to sources close to the Chinese authorities.

The central and provincial authorities have been creating new offices to help the ex-rightwingers become rehabilitated and bring on public understanding of the amnesty decision made recently, the sources said.

The sources described the party decision as a kind of "general pardon," taking into account the long period of the purge covering more than 20 years. It did not constitute a denial of the anti-rightwinger campaign which was carried out under the guidance of the late Chairman Mao Tse-tung, they said. The decision was also a part of the present Chinese leadership's efforts to rally the entire Chinese nation toward the state modernization policy by "shifting all negative elements into positive ones," the sources said.

The anti-rightwinger drive began in June 1957 had reportedly caused the purging of an estimated 400,000 persons across the country, including ex-landowners, intellectuals, students and leaders of democratic political organizations. Of them, some 16,000 were cleared of the disgrace in 1960 after their self-criticism, followed by pardons in 1961 and 1962, the sources said. However, before the decision on the latest pardon, more than 130,000 were still in disgrace, they said.

The new amnesty list is said to include Chang Po-chun, who was chief of the China peasants and Workers Democratic Party, and Lo Lung-chi, who held the post of deputy chief of the China Democratic League. They had attacked dictatorship by the communists.

According to the sources, the families of the disgraced men were subjected to various forms of social discrimination. For example, when they applied for jobs, for entry into schools and for membership in the Communist Party and other organizations, they were compelled to put down in their personal history that their family members had been rightwingers. Therefore, the new amnesty will release from social disgrace several hundreds of thousands Chinese in fact, the sources estimated.

SCIENTISTS MUST BALANCE IMAGINATION WITH 'OBJECTIVE LAW'

HK121127Y Peking KWANMING DAILY in Chinese 7 May 78 p 4 HK

[Article by Huang Chih [7806 1492] and Hua Fen [5478 2780]: "Lend Wings to the Imagination and Seek Truth From Facts"]

[Excerpts] In his article "Springtime for Science," Comrade Huo Mo-jo said: "Lend wings to the imagination while doing things in a manner of seeking truth from facts--this style is typical of science workers." These words express the experiences of scientists of the older generation and their earnest hope for our country's science workers.

"Lend wings to the imagination" means science workers should have rich imaginations and must "break with superstition and liberate thinking," dare to break with the bondage of tradition and strive to innovate, not speak what others have spoken or stick to old rules. Seeking truth from facts means science workers must act according to the objective law of the development of an event and have the serious scientific manner of being honest, careful and hard working in discovering the truth. "Lend wings to the imagination" and "seek truth from facts" are the unification of dialectics. Neither can be absent. Without "lend wings to the imagination," we are unable to open the wings of imagination and therefore we cannot break with the bondage of traditional views and fly to a new condition. Without "seek truth from facts"--the scientific manner of discovering truth according to objective law--we will always have only imagination and be unable to change it into reality.

FUKIEN PARTY SPONSORS PHILOSOPHY DISCUSSION MEETING

HK161402Y Foochow Fukien Provincial Service in Mandarin 0300 GMT 14 May 78 HK

[Excerpt] In late April the Propaganda Department of the provincial CCP Committee held a provincial discussion meeting on philosophy in Foochow. Full-time philosophical theory workers of various institutions of higher learning and of the provincial, prefectural and municipal party schools, comrades on the theory propaganda work front and part-time philosophical theory backbones--a total of 70 people in all--attended the meeting. The participants implemented the principle of integrating theory with practice and the principle of letting a hundred flowers bloom and deeply analyzed and criticized the reactionary world outlook of the gang of four and their followers in our province. The comrades liberated their thinking and freely expressed their views. This was not only a meeting to expose and criticize the reactionary world outlook of the gang of four, but also a meeting to study philosophical problems.

Comrade (Lin Chu-fan), deputy director of the Propaganda Department of the provincial CCP Committee, spoke at the meeting. Those who attended the meeting exchanged views on reviving the provincial philosophy association and studied plans for philosophical research.

FUKIEN DAILY HAILS BRIGADE STIGMATIZED BY GANG

HK160722Y Foochow Fukien Provincial Service in Mandarin 0300 GMT 13 May 78 HK

[Text] FUKIEN DAILY today carries a newsletter by (Huang Hsiao-chen) and (Kao Chin-te) entitled "Re-visit (Yinhsi)." The newsletter cites many facts to indignantly expose Lin Piao and the gang of four for confusing right and wrong, slandering, framing and persecuting the cadres and masses of (Yinhsi) brigade in Fuching and attempting in vain to chop down (Yinhsi) brigade, a red flag in learning from Tachai in agriculture, which was praised by respected and beloved Premier Chou. It fervently extols party organizations, revolutionary cadres, party members and poor and lower-middle peasants of (Yinhsi) brigade for their brave and unyielding spirit of waging a clear-cut and tit-for-tat resolute struggle against Lin Piao and the gang of four. Meanwhile, it introduces the deeds of the cadres and commune members of (Yinhsi) brigade in plunging into the new Long March under the guidance of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee. FUKIEN DAILY'S Editorial Department has written an article on this visit entitled "Put Down the Chaos, Restore Order and Take a Stride in the New Long March."

The article says wise leader Chairman Hua has instructed us that all fronts must firmly grasp the problems in those areas where the gang of four's influence was deepest and the most harm was done and vigorously fight a people's war. They must thoroughly clarify the various kinds of chaos created by the gang of four and correct the right and wrong reversed by them so that Chairman Mao's revolutionary line can be implemented in an all-round and correct way. The object of the publication in this paper today of "Re-Visit (Yinhsi)" and other relevant articles and reports in the future is to stop the chaos, restore order and correct the right and wrong reversed by Lin Piao and the gang of four.

(Yinhsi) brigade, a red flag in learning from Tachai in agriculture, is familiar to the people of our province. Before the Great Cultural Revolution it was assessed as a national progressive typical example in learning from Tachai in Agriculture and was fervently praised by respected and beloved Premier Chou. The (Yinhsi) experience played a role in pushing forward the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture throughout the province. However, when Lin Piao's and the gang of four's counterrevolutionary revisionist line ran wild, this red flag in learning from Tachai was stigmatized as a black revisionist flag.

The people of (Yinhsi) advanced along the path charted by Chairman Mao; persisted in the party's basic line, developed socialist production at a high speed and strengthened the socialist collective economy. They were accused of pursuing revisionism and obtaining ill-gotten gain. The people of (Yinhsi) carried forward the spirit of self-reliance and vigorously embarked on farmland capital construction. They were accused of harassing the people, wasting money and keeping up appearances. The people of (Yinhsi) obviously and correctly implemented the party's rural economic policies and established an effective socialist management system, but were accused of governing, restricting and suppressing and putting work-points in command.

The people of (Yinhsi) grasped the three great revolutionary movements simultaneously, took the class struggle as the key link and vigorously carried out scientific farming, but were accused of putting technology in command and grasping only money, grain and oil without distinguishing among the enemies, ourselves and friends. The people of (Yinhsi) correctly handled relations among the state, collectives and individuals and strived to make more contributions to the state, but were nonetheless condemned. It was also said the cadres liked to be in the limelight in disregard of the commune members' livelihood.

It must be recalled that Lin Biao and the gang of four called white black and black white in such a way as to disrupt (Yinhsi) brigade. They vigorously criticized (Yinhsi) and criticized Chairman Mao's revolutionary line as revisionism, socialism as capitalism. They totally negated the dominant position of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in the 17 years before the Great Cultural Revolution. They completely negated the brilliant achievements scored by the poor and lower-middle peasants in socialist revolution and construction. Their criminal aim was to push through their counterrevolutionary revisionist line in a vain attempt to topple a large number of new and veteran cadres who implemented Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, to usurp party and state power, to overthrow the socialist country and to restore capitalism.

Facts prove this. At the same time they stigmatized (Yinhsi) brigade as a black example, they also stigmatized (Taiping) commune in Chaoan, (Huaping) commune in Putien, (Chengmen) commune in Foochow, the Foochow match factory and the Foochow No 1 middle school and others as black examples. A large number of labor models on all fronts who contributed to socialism were stigmatized, one by one, as black pacesetters.

The consequences of these perverted actions are very serious. For these reasons, we are introducing for our readers (Yinhsi) brigade's experiences in struggle and achievements in grasping the key link of class struggle and bringing great order on the brigade. We do this not only because we want to rehabilitate the reputation of (Yinhsi) brigade but also because we want to stop the chaos, restore order, clearly distinguish between right and wrong, make certain that Chairman Mao's revolutionary line is correctly implemented and struggle to carry out the general task for the new period.

In conclusion, the FUKIEN DAILY Editorial Department's article says that under the influence of Lin Biao's and the gang of four's counterrevolutionary revisionist line, FUKIEN DAILY at that time continuously carried in conspicuous places articles and reports criticizing the so-called black examples. It slandered and attacked these units. It also carried many reports which confused right and wrong in line and policy and greatly impaired the revolutionary cause. In the third battle of exposing and criticizing the gang of four, together with the comrades of all fronts, we are resolved to penetratingly expose and criticize the gang of four's counterrevolutionary revisionist line which was falsely leftist but genuinely rightist. We must reverse the verdicts on the units as we reverse the verdicts on (Yinhsi) brigade. We must eliminate the evil influence created by our previous incorrect propaganda and retrieve the prestige of the party's newspaper. We must run our newspaper well.

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KIANGSI PARTY ISSUES CIRCULAR ON PUBLICIZING GENERAL TASK

HE160734Y Nanchang Kiangsi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 May 78 HK

[Text of Kiangsi Provincial CCP Committee circular on deepening the movement to publicize and study the general task for the new period throughout Kiangsi--date not given]

[Excerpts] In accordance with the spirit of the circular of the party Central Committee on deepening the movement to publicize and study the general task for the new period throughout China, the Kiangsi Provincial CCP Committee has demanded that a mass propaganda and study movement be extensively and penetratingly unfolded throughout Kiangsi, so as to make the general task for the new period known to all households and to go deep down into people's hearts.

1. Party committees at all levels must attach great importance to publicizing and studying the general task for the new period. Publicizing and studying the general task for the new period is an important political task. It is the task for ideological building for the new period, and it is necessary that they do a good job in grasping it firmly. They must immediately take action and, in connection with the actual situations in various localities, draw up plans for publicizing and studying the general task for the new period. They must do a good job in formulating plans and seriously implement them. Provincial plans for publicizing and studying the general task for the new period will be issued separately.

Party committees at all levels must immediately hold broadcast rallies to carry out propaganda and mobilization. They must organize propaganda teams to launch a massive campaign and quickly whip up an upsurge of mass publicizing, studying and implementing the general task for the new period.

2. We must publicize and study the documents and principal contents of the general task for the new period. In publicizing and studying the documents of the general task for the new period, we must take Chairman Hua's government work report at the Fifth NPC as the main guide. At the same time we must study Chairman Hua's political report at the 11th CCP Congress, and his important speech at the National Science Conference. We must study the new Constitution, Vice Chairman Yeh's report on revision of the Constitution, Vice Chairman Teng's speech at the National Science Conference, and the relevant important reports and speeches of Chairman Hua and other leading comrades of the central authorities in the past year or so. We must also study them in connection with the relevant important instructions of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee.

In publicizing and studying the contents of the general task for the new period:

A. We must publicize the fact that the great victory of smashing the antiparty clique of the gang of four marked the victorious conclusion of the first Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution of China and the passage of socialist revolution and construction in China into a new period of development.

B. We must persistently take class struggle as the key link and closely integrate publicizing and studying the general task with penetratingly exposing and criticizing the gang of four. We must publicize the fact that the primary task for the people of China at present and in the coming period is to carry the great struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four through to the end.

We must firmly grasp investigation work and thoroughly investigate all persons and matters involved in the conspiratorial activities of the gang of four to usurp party and state power, no matter which parties they belonged to and no matter who they are. We must do a good job of the two blows movement, thoroughly expose and deal blows at the sabotage activities of the class enemies and the attacks of capitalist forces, deal telling blows at the social foundation of the gang of four, enhance the spirit of the great masses of people, crush the arrogance of the enemy, and implement the task of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat down to every basic level.

C. We must publicize the fact that development of the socialist economy at high speed is of decisive significance in building a powerful modern socialist country. Only by achieving high speed will it be possible to manifest still more fully the superiority of the socialist system, to change the present backward situation in China and insure that the dictatorship of the proletariat in China has a strong material foundation.

D. In order to publicize and realize the general task we need not only an upsurge in economic building, but also an upsurge in science and culture building. In realizing the four modernizations, modernization of science and technology is the key link. The foundation of the cultivation of talents of science and technology lies in education.

E. We must publicize the fact that the new constitution is the general constitution for bringing about great order in China in the new period. We must fully display socialist democracy and the spirit of the great masses of people in acting as the masters, and actively participate in state management. We must strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat and the great unity of various nationalities to serve the realization of the general task. We must establish the concept of socialist rule of law. Cadres must take the lead in abiding by the law. The masses must spontaneously abide by the law and leadership organs and judicial departments must strictly enforce the law. We must resolutely struggle against various illegal and criminal behavior. We must implement, follow and defend the new constitution, so as to insure the victorious realization of the four modernizations.

F. The restoration and carrying forward of our party's excellent traditions and work style provides an important guarantee for realization of the four modernizations. We must publicize the mass line and work style of seeking truth from facts and advocate acting as honest persons, doing honest deeds and speaking the truth.

G. In order to publicize and realize the general task for the new period, we must fully and correctly implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies. We must publicize the line, principles, policies and methods for fulfilling the general task for the new period, as well as the specific line, principles and policies on various fronts. We must unite over 50 percent of the cadres and masses, unite all people who can be united and mobilize all positive factors to struggle for realizing the general task for the new period.

3. The steps and methods for publicizing and studying the general task for the new period:

A. During May and June we must concentrate on unfolding activities to publicize and study the general task for the new period. All the publicizing activities must be planned and carried out step-by-step. Various units at and above county level must hold broadcast rallies to carry out extensive propaganda and mobilization. They must hold study courses to seriously study the documents and to train and cultivate backbone elements. They must organize preaching groups and, in accordance with the propaganda materials and in connection with the actual situation, go deep down among the masses and widely unfold propaganda.

B. With the unified leadership of party committees at all levels, we must bring into full play the roles of all propaganda media. All propaganda, theory and cultural units must immediately take action and, in connection with their individual characteristics, carry out specific plans.

4. In publicizing and studying the general task for the new period, we must strengthen the party's leadership. Party committees at all levels must grasp publicizing the general task for the new period as a political task, include it in the daily agenda of all party committees, carry out serious study, draw up specific plans and specifically do a good job in grasping it firmly. They must also closely integrate it with various current tasks.

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Party committees at all levels must sum up in a timely fashion the model experience of publicizing the general task. After propaganda activities have been carried out for some time, various units at and above county levels must hold symposiums to exchange experience on publicizing the general task. They must report on the propaganda situation and the views and demands of the masses to higher levels in a timely fashion.

KIANGSI DAILY Editorial

HK160750Y Nanchang Kiangsi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 May 78 HK

[KIANGSI DAILY editorial: "It Is Necessary To Vigorously Publicize and Penetratingly Study the General Task for the New Period"--date not given]

[Excerpts] With the encouragement of the spirit of the 11th CCP Congress and the Fifth NPC, an upsurge in publicizing and studying the general task for the new period has been whipped up in Kiangsi. The Kiangsi Provincial CCP Committee has issued a circular on expanding activities to publicize and study the general task for the new period in Kiangsi. Communist Party members, revolutionary cadres and the masses of people in Kiangsi must immediately take action, penetratingly and persistently study, publicize and implement the general task in a grand manner, and struggle hard to realize the general task for the new period.

In the previous period, and amid the upsurge of publicizing and studying the general task, various localities have done much work and achieved good results. However, we must not be satisfied with the results. We must stir up a still stronger atmosphere of publicizing and studying and launch an even more massive campaign.

We must work vigorously in the second quarter and lay a solid foundation for fulfilling and overfulfilling this year's national economic plan and for accomplishing great achievements in 3 years in grasping the key link in bringing about great order across the land.

The process of publicizing and studying the general task is a process of penetratingly exposing and criticizing the gang of four. We must integrate publicizing and studying the general task with studying and publicizing the relevant important instructions of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee, and with the third campaign of exposing and criticizing the gang of four and the two blows movement. All counterrevolutionary conspiratorial activities carried out by the gang of four served their aim of trying to overthrow the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism. They were literally in opposition to the general task for the new period and irreconcilable. Close followers of the gang of four were entrenched in Kiangsi for many years. They spread a lot of absurd fallacies which sabotaged the four modernizations and committed many counterrevolutionary crimes which sabotaged the four modernizations, thus turning Kiangsi into a serious disaster region.

Kiangsi is a revolutionary base personally founded by Chairman Mao and the older generation of proletarian revolutionaries; it is an important strategic rear of the southeastern shore of China. It has an important responsibility for realizing the general task for the new period.

In order to insure that Kiangsi does fall behind the national pace of a new leap-forward in the struggle to realize the general task for the new period, we must firmly grasp the main orientation of struggle, always aim the spearhead at the gang of four and their close followers, and carry the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four and their close followers through to the end.

We must continue to firmly grasp investigation work. It is imperative that we thoroughly investigate all persons and matters involved in the conspiratorial activities of the gang of four to usurp party and state power, no matter which parties they belonged to and no matter who they are.

REPORT ON TSINAN PLA SCIENCE-TECHNOLOGY CONFERENCE

SK161344Y Tsinan Shantung Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 13 May 78 SK

[Excerpts] The science and technology conference held by PLA units in Tsinan victoriously closed in Tsinan on 11 May after successfully fulfilling its tasks. The closing ceremony was held at the 1 August auditorium.

Leading comrades of PLA Tsinan units, Hsiao Wang-tung, Fan Chao-li, Hsiung Tso-fang, (Kang Fang-lien), Jen Szu-chung, (Chen Hung-i), Fu Chia-hsuan, (Chu Hsi) and (Ku Pa-chih), and responsible comrades of leading organs of PLA Tsinan units and [words indistinct] were present.

At 1400 the closing session began. The deputy commander of the PLA Tsinan units, Hsiung Tso-fang, presided. The secretary general of the conference, (Lei Hung-teng), announced the namelist of advanced units and advanced individuals who received rewards. Amidst a warm ovation [words indistinct], the deputy commander of PLA Tsinan units, Comrade (Chang Feng), handed citations to six advanced collectives and advanced workers who had received awards at the National Science Conference [words indistinct] and awarded embroidered flags and citations to 34 advanced collectives and 80 advanced individuals who were commended at the science and technology conference of the PLA Tsinan units.

During the conference, which was in session for 6 days, representatives heard the spirit of the National Science Conference conveyed, studied the important speeches delivered by wise leader Chairman Hua and esteemed and beloved Vice Chairman Teng, the important report made by Vice Premier Fang I and the encouraging poems written by Vice Chairman Yeh, thus receiving great encouragement and lessons. They expressed warm support for these presentations and are firmly resolved to implement them.

At the conference representatives heard a speech by Commander Seng Szu-yu at the opening ceremony and a report by Deputy Commander (Chang Feng) entitled "Have Lofty Aspirations and High Aims, March Toward the Modernization of Science and Technology in National Defense and Strive to Accelerate Revolutionization and Modernization of our Military Region." Sincere discussions were then held.

Abiding by Chairman Hua's directive on exchanging experiences, mapping out plans and commending advanced units, 15 units and individuals introduced their experiences at the conference. The conference then discussed and revised the plans of PLA Tsinan units for developing science and technology and viewed the exhibition on scientific and technological achievements. The conference was intense, fervent, lively and vigorous.

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After [words indistinct] Political Commissar Hsiao Wang-tung delivered a report entitled "Mobilize Commanders and Fighters of the Entire Army and Strive Accomplish the General Task for the New Period." His report explained the general task for the new period to be fulfilled in carrying out socialist revolution and socialist construction. The conference then closed amid the grand strains of the "Internationale."

BRIEFS

CHEKIANG PUBLIC SECURITY--The party committee of the Hangchow Municipal Public Security Bureau, Chekiang, has organized public security cadres and police to study the new Constitution and has taught them about the socialist legal system. The newborn counterrevolutionary, Weng Sen-he, planted his confidants in the Hangchow Municipal Public Security Bureau, which enabled them to arrest the masses and exercise ruthless fascist dictatorship over them, thus creating serious consequences. By studying and analyzing a case in which the people's police improperly handled a backdoor sale of TV sets by a Hangchow department store, public security cadres and police have realized the mistakes they committed in previous years and pledged to learn from these cases and act in accordance with the new Constitution. [Hangchow Chekiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 Apr 78 OW]

FUKIEN SANITATION WEEK--The shock sanitation week of the Fukien provincial organs has begun. In recent days various organs have undertaken major cleaning operations and greatly improved environmental sanitation. On 22 April Liao Chih-kao, Lin I-hsin, Chin Chao-tien, Pai Chih-min, Liu Yung-sheng, Pi Chi-chang and Cheng Huo-pai, responsible comrades of the provincial party and revolutionary committees, went to a number of organs to take part in the cleanup. The organs will check up on the work before the end of the month. [Fookow Fukien Provincial Service in Mandarin 0300 GMT 27 Apr 78 HK]

KIANGSU DROUGHT--Shuyang County, Kiangsu, has had no heavy rains since last winter. The present drought is quite serious. [Nanking Kiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 6 May 78 OW] More than 1.5 million cadres and commune members in Hsuehou Prefecture, Kiangsu, are fighting the drought. More than 20,000 machine-operated wells are being mobilized for this purpose and 1.35 million mou of crops have been irrigated by these wells. More than 4 million mou of wheat, barley and naked barley--68 percent of the total wheat acreage--have been irrigated. [Nanking Kiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 6 May 78 OW] Workers on the industrial, communications, trade and finance fronts in Pei County, Kiangsu are actively supporting the struggle against the drought. Workers of the county's agricultural machinery company have delivered large quantities of drought-resistant materials to the fields. [Nanking Kiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 9 May 78 OW] Huaiyin, Yencheng and Hsuehou military subdistricts have issued circulars to county and municipal people's armed forces departments calling on them to assist in the struggle against the drought. [Nanking Kiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 11 May 78 OW]

HUPEH ISSUES CIRCULAR ON PROPAGATING GENERAL TASK

NK160724Y Wuhan Hupeh Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 May 78 HK

[Summary] The Hupeh Provincial CCP Committee recently issued a circular demanding "propaganda month" activities be carried out and the general task for the new period and the new constitution be propagated and studied on a large scale, extensively and penetratingly.

The circular clearly puts forward the main contents of propagating and studying the general task for the new period and the new constitution:

"1. It is essential to propagate the fundamental contents of the general task for the new period and the new constitution. In accordance with Chairman Mao's great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and with the party's basic line for the whole historical stage of socialism, we must expound the general task for the new period."

"2. We must link propagating the general task for the new period and the new constitution closely with fighting well the third battle of exposing and criticizing the gang of four and with the 'two blows' struggle. We must thoroughly expose the reactionary appearance of the gang of four's false leftists and genuine rightists. All fronts must step up fighting a people's war to solve the problems of the deepest influence and the greatest harm caused by the gang of four. We must thoroughly clarify all chaos they created."

3. We must propagate to the masses the line, principles, policies, method and plan for carrying out the general task for the new period. We must extensively and penetratingly propagate the 10-year and 25-year plans for developing the national economy. "In accordance with the requirements of the 10-year plan and in connection with the actual situation, we must mobilize the masses to sum up the positive and negative experiences and work out or revise the specific plans of our own places, our own departments and our own units. In accordance with the principles, spirit and specific stipulations of the new constitution, we must seriously revise and work out the regulations and systems of our work and establish good order, stability and unity. We must persist in grasping the three great revolutionary movements simultaneously, seriously implement the party's various policies, mobilize the cadres' and masses' activism and whip up a new upsurge of the mass movements to learn from Taching in industry and from Tachai in agriculture."

4. We must propagate Chairman Hua's and Vice Chairman Teng's speeches at the National Science Conference and Fang I's report.

5. We must propagate that restoring and carrying forward the party's excellent traditions and work style is an important guarantee for embarking on large-scale economic construction and for realizing the four modernizations.

The circular demands that all party organizations grasp propagating the general task for the new period and the new constitution as an important task. They should also strengthen leadership. All party committees must seriously inspect and sum up the situation of studying and propagating the documents of the Fifth NPC. They must immediately arrange for propagating and studying the general task for the new period and the new constitution in an even better manner. The whole province must carry out "propaganda month" activities.

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HUPEH DAILY Editorial

HK161150Y Wuhan Hupeh Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 May 78 HK

[HUPEH DAILY 13 May editorial: "Carry Out on a Large Scale the 'Propaganda Month' Activities of Propagating the General Task and the New Constitution"]

[Summary] The Hupeh Provincial CCP Committee recently issued a circular demanding that the "propaganda month" activities of propagating the general task for the new period and the new constitution be carried out on a large scale in the province. "All party committees must actively strengthen leadership and grasp well the 'propaganda month' activities."

"Every comrade, particularly all leading comrades, must understand that all our current work must be done in accordance with the requirements of the general task and the new constitution. We can do it well with a clear orientation. The general task for the new period and the new constitution are the victorious achievements scored by our party after the smashing of the gang of four and are a powerful ideological weapon for exposing and criticizing the gang of four. The progress of propagating and studying the general task and the new constitution is the progress of penetratingly exposing and criticizing the gang of four. Only by exposing and criticizing the gang of four in accordance with the requirements of the general task and the new constitution can we thoroughly criticize the gang of four's counterrevolutionary revisionist line and eliminate their remnant poison and influence."

Through propaganda and study, we must first heighten the spontaneity of our leadership at all levels for implementing the general task and the party's policies. Meanwhile, we must enhance the masses' understanding and awareness. In connection with reality, we must make this propagating and studying become a strong impetus to push forward various current tasks. We must link propaganda and study closely with the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four and fight well the third battle of exposing and criticizing the gang of four. Through propaganda and study, we must mobilize the cadres and masses to seriously discuss and revise the specific plans of our own departments and units for carrying out the general task. We must unfold socialist labor emulation, work hard, get rid of interference, overcome difficulties and carry out the general tasks and the new constitution.

HUPEH HOLDS CONFERENCE ON CADRE POLICY

HK161222Y Wuhan Hupeh Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 May 78 HK

[Excerpts] With the approval of the provincial CCP Committee, the Organization Department of this committee held a conference of the directors of the organization departments of all prefectural, municipal and county CCP committees from 18 to 29 April. The conference studied the problems of how to deal with the problems left in the screening of cadres. Directors of these organization departments and responsible comrades of the political work departments of various large factories and mines, institutions of higher learning and departments, offices, committees and bureaus at provincial level attended the conference. Comrade Chen Pi-hsien, second secretary of the provincial CCP Committee, gave an important speech at the conclusion of the conference.

Comrade Hsueh Tan, Standing Committee member of the provincial CCP Committee and director of its Organization Department, spoke at the beginning of the conference and gave a summation speech at the conclusion.

The comrades attending the conference seriously studied the documents of the 11th national party congress and of the Fifth NPC, studied the important instructions of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee on implementing the party's cadre policy and, in connection with actual conditions in organization and cadre work, discussed various problems. The comrades said: Seriously implementing the party's policy on cadres and further mobilizing the activism of the masses of cadres are important in implementing the 11th national party congress line and in fulfilling the general task of the new period. In light of actual conditions, the conference exposed and criticized the towering crimes of Lin Biao, the gang of four and their black ace generals in Hupeh in sabotaging the party's cadre policy. The conference held: In order to implement the party's cadre policy, we must take exposure and criticism of the gang of four as the key link.

It was demanded that in line with the principle of "counterrevolutionaries must be suppressed whenever they are found and mistakes must be corrected whenever they are discovered" and the principle of "seeking truth from facts," we must gradually, and in a planned way, carry out an all-round recheck of conclusions made regarding cadres screening since the Cultural Revolution. We must adhere to correct conclusions and correct those improper wordings and slanderous or false wordings, whether they are political or historical problems or problems regarding daily lives or work style, in a manner of seeking truth from facts. If the conclusion is entirely wrong, we must entirely correct it. If the conclusion is partly wrong, we must partly correct it. On the whole, we must correct all mistakes.

In order to seek truth from facts, we must follow the orientation of the mass line. We must view actual conditions to conduct research and investigation and listen to the masses' opinions, including the personal opinions of the cadres who were examined. In the process of implementing the party's cadre policy, we must implement our party's fine traditions and work style of seeking truth from facts and of the mass line.

Problems regarding the implementation of the party's cadre policy were studied. The comrades who attended the conference unanimously held: In line with the instructions of Chairman Hua, we must seriously check on arrangements made for old cadres. For those old cadres who are able to work but do not have assignments, we must assign them appropriate work as quickly as possible. Old cadres who are weak and have difficulties in normal work, we must properly arrange for them according to their special conditions. We can assign them consultant jobs, give them easier jobs or ask them to retire. We must show concern for those old retired cadres in their politics, thinking and daily lives. Ordinary cadres who have not yet been assigned jobs must also have their problems solved and be assigned jobs according to their conditions and in line with the party's policy as quickly as possible.

In order to correctly implement the party's policy on intellectuals in all all-round way, all fronts must carry out research and investigation regarding the intellectuals situation and formulate management methods in line with the party's policy.

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We must establish and strengthen the systems of educating, using, examining and promoting intellectuals. For those who graduated from institutions of higher learning during the period between 1966 and 1970 and are not now in appropriate positions, we must, in accordance with the needs of the state, their personal qualifications and the principle of giving full play to professional specialities, carry out appropriate adjustments so as to give full play to their specialities. In regard to the policy on the family members and children of the cadres who were examined and who had serious political and historical problems, we must deal with them in accordance with the policy of "emphasizing a person's political performance regardless his family origin" that our party has always advocated. We must make a distinction between parents' problems and their children and between class origin and personal performance. If a cadre has problems, his family members and children must not be involved.

HUPEH DAILY Editorial

HK161230Y Wuhan Hupeh Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 May 78 HK

[HUPEH DAILY 15 May editorial: "Implementation of the Party's Cadre Policy Is a Serious Political Task of the Whole Party"]

[Excerpts] We must fully realize the bad effects the interference and sabotage of Lin Biao and the gang of four had on the party's cadre policy. In the third campaign of exposing and criticizing the gang of four, we must, in close connection with actual conditions, deeply expose and criticize the confusion and bad effects caused by the gang of four on the problem of the cadres, thoroughly eliminate their pernicious influence and reestablish order.

In accordance with the requirements of the party Central Committee on implementing the cadre policy, Hsiangyang and Huanggang prefectural CCP committees have seriously inspected their own work. Through inspections, the Hsiangyang Prefectural CCP Committee has understood that it must not underestimate the sabotage caused by the gang of four on the cadre work and that there is still a lot of work to do. After discovering that it had incompletely and slowly grasped the work of screening and making conclusions on cadres, the Huanggang Prefectural CCP Committee immediately adopted effective measures to grasp and handle the problems left in the cadres screening. As a result, the prefecture has scored outstanding achievements in implementing the cadre policy.

The party committees and organization departments of all localities and units must be responsible for the party's policies and must be responsible for the cadres. They must seriously inspect and do a good job of the work of implementing the cadre policy so as to quickly solve the problems left in the screening of cadres.

For those who can work but have not been assigned jobs, we must assign them appropriate jobs as quickly as possible. For those cadres who are old, weak and are unable to work, we must also properly arrange for them. For the few people whom we have not yet come to conclusions on, we must carry out the work as quickly as possible. The slanderous and false words the gang of four imposed on the people must be thrown away. We must adhere to the principles of seeking truth from fact and to the method of the mass line. On the basis of doing a good job of research and investigation, we must carry out concrete analysis of the concrete problems. If the conclusion is entirely wrong, we must entirely correct it. If the conclusion is partly wrong, we must partly correct it. We must correct all mistakes. Only by so doing can we say the party's cadre policy has been correctly implemented in an all-round way.

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Implementing the party's cadre policy is a serious political task for the whole party and involves very complicated and meticulous work. All party committees must grasp its implementation as very important, put it on their agendas and frequently carry out research. We must tackle new problems and dare to assume responsibility. If we must make decisions, we must do so resolutely. At present, responsible comrades of the party committees in charge of the cadre work must concentrate all their forces on this work. In regard to important cases, they must personally read materials and participate in research and investigation. The organization and political work departments must become active assistants of the party committees and give full play to their role as consultants. All fronts and departments must actively help the organization and political work departments do a good job of implementing the party's cadre policy. At the same time, we must pay attention to building the organization department, revive and carry forward our party's fine traditions and work style of showing concern for, loving and educating the cadres and make the organization department a home for the cadres.

KWANGSI EDUCATION WORKERS STUDY TENG'S SPEECH

HK161400Y Nanning Kwangsi Chuang Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 14 May 78 HK

[Excerpt] With excitement, the education workers of Nanning Municipality have seriously studied the important speech Vice Chairman Teng made at the National Education Work Conference. They are determined to use practical actions to implement its spirit and to strive to produce more personnel as quickly as possible to build our country into a modern and powerful socialist state. Following the publication of Vice Chairman Teng's important speech, the education workers of Nanning Municipality, from the leadership to ordinary teachers, staff and workers and from old to young teachers, were encouraged and excited and all welcomed the springtime for education. Responsible comrades of the municipal Education Bureau have gone to their schools' worksites to study together with school leaders and to organize teachers and students to seriously study and resolutely implement the spirit of Vice Chairman Teng's speech.

On 29 April, the regional and municipal education bureaus jointly held a forum of representatives of some middle and primary school teachers of Nanning Municipality to discuss the significance of Vice Chairman Teng's speech. They all said: Vice Chairman Teng's speech correctly and thoroughly explains Chairman Mao's principle and line in education in an all-round way and points out the orientation for the education revolution. In the future, we must use practical actions to raise the quality of education and contribute to fulfilling the general task of the new period.

KWANGTUNG OFFICIALS ATTEND REPORT MEETINGS ON SCIENCE

HK160716Y Canton Kwangtung Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 13 May 78 HK

[Summary] The Kwangtung Provincial CCP Committee recently held study guidance report meetings on science and organized provincial cadres at or above section level to attend lectures.

"On the afternoon of 4 May, the provincial CCP Committee held the first study guidance report meeting. The report meeting was simultaneously held in the provincial CCP Committee's auditorium and in the auditorium of the provincial Hall of Science. It was presided over by Wu Nan-sheng, secretary of the provincial CCP Committee; and Chen Yuch-ping, member of the Standing Committee of this committee, respectively."

Prof (Huang Yu-mou), vice chairman of the Revolutionary Committee of the Chungshan University; and (Liang Chih-yao), cadre of the provincial Research Institute of Scientific and Technological Intelligence reported on the relationship between the characteristics of the development of modern science and technology and the four modernizations.

The second study guidance report meeting was held on the afternoon of 9 May. "Hsi Chung-hsun, Chiao Lin-i and Kuo Jung-chang, responsible comrades of the provincial CCP Committee, took the lead in attending lectures of the second study guidance report meeting. Also attending were some 2,000 people including members of the Standing Committee of the provincial CCP Committee, vice chairmen of the provincial Revolutionary Committee, responsible comrades of various departments, committees and bureaus, and cadres at or above section level."

"Comrade Wu Nan-shen presided over and spoke at the report meeting held in the provincial CCP Committee's auditorium. He said: The provincial CCP Committee is energetically determined to do a good job of study work concerning leading comrades so as to respond to Chairman Hua's call on studying again and again, uniting again and again, marching toward the four modernizations and realizing the general task for the new period."

He continued: "Only by closely integrating the study of natural science and the study of Marxism can we thoroughly eradicate the gang of four's pernicious influence in the fields of ideology and theory. Only by doing so can we grasp the starting point of entering into the new Long March and its target."

The provincial CCP Committee plans to hold report meetings on "Marxist philosophy and natural science" and on "science and technology are productive forces" this month. More study guidance report meetings will be held this year.

"Since January, the Canton Municipal CCP Committee has held report meetings on science and technology and has organized municipal cadres at or above section level to attend the meetings. These meetings are held biweekly. Five report meetings have been held so far."

A fervent upsurge in studying, paying attention to and applying science has been whipped up in Canton Municipality.

BRIEFS

WUHAN CELEBRATES MAY DAY--Literature and art soirees were held in Wuhan on 30 April and 1 May to celebrate May Day, Yang Te-chih, commander of the Wuhan PLA units, and Chen Pi-hsien, second secretary of the Hupeh Provincial CCP Committee and first vice chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee, participated in celebration activities. Responsible comrades of the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees Chang Yu-hua, Han Ning-fu, Wang Chuan, Jen Chung-ning, Li Fu-chuan, Hsueh Tan, Yen Chun, Chiao Te-hsiu, Ma Hsueh-li, Shih Chuan, Liu Hui-ming, (Chen Ming), Tien Ying, Lin Shao-nan and Hao Kuo-tao; Wang Chao-chu, member of the CCP Central Committee, and Chen Ai-o, alternate member of the CCP Central Committee who were in Wuhan; vice chairmen of the provincial CPPCC Committee Tao Shu-tseng, Sun Yao-hua, Wu Hsien-wen, Wang Chih-cho and Hua Yu-ching; responsible comrades of the Wuhan PLA units, the air force of the Wuhan PLA units and the provincial military district Lin Wei-hsien, Chen Fa-hung, Chang Jih-ching, (Fang Hui), (Fang Min), Chen Chi-te, Liu Ching-ling and (Liang Ta-men) and responsible comrades of the Wuhan municipal CCP and revolutionary committees (Meng Hsiao-peng), Hsin Fu, Hsieh Tsu-chun and (Ti Chi), also attended. The soirees were jointly organized by the Hupeh Provincial Culture Bureau, the political and culture departments of the Wuhan PLA units and the Wuhan Municipal Culture Bureau. [Wuhan Hupeh Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 May 78 HK]

MARXIST POPULATION THEORY COURSE HELD IN KWEICHOW

HK031252Y Kweiyang Kweichow Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 May 78 HK

[Summary] "In order to enable birth control to conform with the new situation of a great leap forward in the national economy, the first Kweichow Marxist population theory study course was held in Chingshen County from 6 to 29 April. The course was approved by the provincial CCP committee and was jointly held by the Propaganda Department of the provincial CCP Committee, the provincial CCP Committee's party school, the provincial CCP Committee's 7 May Cadre School and the Kweichow Birth Control Office."

Some 58 participants from various party schools and birth control offices throughout the province and the Kweichow Military District and organs attended the course. "They studied the theses of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin on population theory and the instructions of Chairman Mao, Premier Chou, and Chairman Hua on birth control; deeply exposed and criticized the crimes of the gang of four in sabotaging the party constitution and birth control; criticized the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius; criticized the Malthusian reactionary population theory and enhanced their understanding of the importance of the Marxist population theory. They also drew a clearer distinction on the fundamental difference between the Marxist population theory and the Malthusian reactionary theory, and came to further understand the development of Chairman Mao's Marxist population theory."

"After studying 20 days, the students realized our country's practice of birth control is significant to the socialist system and is a fixed policy of our country's socialist period. Practicing birth control is in line with the socialist law on population. It is also in line with the reality of our country's population situation and fundamentally reflects the people's demands. Controlling growth of our country's population is important in speeding up socialist construction and revolution in technology and in realizing the four modernizations."

Wang Chao-wen, Standing Committee member of the provincial CCP Committee and vice chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee, gave a speech at the conclusion of the course on 29 April. He said: "In order to realize the new period's general task, we must seriously practice birth control. First, we must launch mass study of the Marxist population theory and the important instructions of Chairman Mao, Premier Chou and Chairman Hua on birth control. We must also deeply expose and criticize the gang of four, eradicate the poisonous theories of feudalism, capitalism and revisionism which the gang disseminated regarding marriage and birth, enhance the awareness of cadres and the masses and lay the ideological foundation to realize birth control plans. We must plan and conduct a mass inspection of birth control work, simultaneously (studying) and implementing them. We must implement party policy on birth control. Party and revolutionary committees at all levels, and the leadership in charge of birth control, must grasp this personally, organize forces to understand typical examples well, obtain experiences and popularize them fully and effectively to practice birth control well."

Chang Yu-chin, vice chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee, and responsible comrades from relevant departments, also attended and spoke at the course.

TIBETANS COMPLETE YEAR-LONG AGROTECHNICAL TRAINING

CW150136Y Peking NCHA in English 0128 GMT 15 May 78 CW

[Text] Peking, 15 May (REINHUA)--193 Tibetan farm technicians recently completed their training in agro-technical schools in four provinces and returned to Tibet. The task of training them was entrusted by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry to agro-technical schools in Hubei, Liaoning, Kirin and Heilungkiang provinces.

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It is a further step to mechanize agriculture and advance construction in Tibet.

Ninety-five percent of these new technicians are sons and daughters of emancipated serfs. After more than one year's study they have become competent instructors. Most of them passed their final exams with outstanding results.

Diverse measures were adopted by the schools in the four provinces to solve a number of difficulties such as the language barrier, teaching methods and living habits. In order to ensure the success of the training scheme, the schools made available the most suitable teachers, equipment and laboratories for the trainees. Some teachers even tried to learn Tibetan from the trainees so as to be able to communicate even more effectively.

YUNNAN DAILY STRESSES NEED TO GUARD PARTY SECRETS

HK150216Y Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 May 78 HK

[Text] of YUNNAN DAILY contributing commentator's article: "Strike Blows at Thefts of Secrets and Strictly Guard Party Secrets"--date not given]

[Text] The General Office of the Yunnan Provincial CCP Committee recently held a rally of cadres to deal severely with the serious crimes of (Wei Hsu-hua) and three others in stealing and revealing party and state secrets. This was an excellent action. It has struck blows at the enemy, educated the masses, upheld party discipline and state laws and promoted revolutionary uprightness. Party members, cadres and masses fervently applaud this.

For many years, in order to usurp party and state power, the gang of four and their Yunnan cohorts--the bourgeois factional network of Chu, Huang and Liu--stole and disseminated many party and state secrets. Doing a great deal of harm and causing very grave consequences, they vigorously preached the reactionary fallacy "No secrets can be kept in the line struggle" to deliberately confuse people's thinking and to conceal their activities in stealing secrets and usurping party and state power. (Wei Hsu-hua) and the others were responsible personnel in a vital department. They made use of their power to steal what they were supposed to be guarding, make contacts from inside to the outside and use party secrets to directly serve the gang's conspiratorial activities to usurp party and state power, thus committing unforgivable crimes against the party and people. It is completely proper and necessary to punish them as they deserve according to party discipline and state law, thereby implementing Chairman Hua's strategic policy decision to grasp the key link, bring about great order across the land and turn chaos into order. This is a stunning blow at class enemies who steal secrets and is a profound education for cadres and masses to guard secrets.

At the time of liberation, the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao taught us: "At a time when the struggle between us and the enemy daily grows more acute, we must pay very great attention to the question of guarding secrets. This is a major question connected with the overall situation and related to the supreme interests of party and state."

Yunnan is located on the southwest border of the motherland, and the enemy is very much in view. The struggle between guarding and stealing secrets is extremely sharp and fierce, so it is all the more important to guard secrets well. Party members, cadres and the masses must all strengthen their concept of the class struggle, heighten their revolutionary vigilance a hundredfold and strictly guard party and state secrets. They must resolutely struggle against stealing and revealing secrets.

It is necessary for security and secrecy organs to fully exert their functional roles and use iron methods to strike resolute blows at class enemies who steal secrets.

Guarding party secrets is a fine party tradition. The majority of our cadres maintain and advance this fine tradition. However we must also realize that due to the serious interference and sabotage of the gang of four, some comrades have been rather deeply poisoned and have only a vague concept of class struggle and a weak concept of guarding secrets. Some like to behave like little broadcasting stations spreading party secrets. Some [words indistinct] like to appear as "people in the know" by spreading gossip everywhere. Some fail to adhere to principles and reveal secrets to old friends, acquaintances and loved ones, regarding secrets as topics of conversation. Some arbitrarily copy secret documents for use as private material. Others take secret documents and materials into public places and lose them there.

These are violations of regulations on secrets. Class enemies can take advantage of such situations at any time, turning us into voluntary intelligence sources for the enemy. All comrades must fully understand the gravity of these problems and by no means take them lightly. We must strengthen the concept of the class struggle, carry out education in law and discipline while strictly observing organizational discipline and guarding secrets well as an important part of waging the third campaign to expose and criticize the gang of four and perform rectification work in the organs. We must seriously examine protection of secrets, establish and regulate systems to guard them, revive and promote party traditions and style sabotaged by the gang of four and regard protection of party and state secrets as the sacred duty of a revolutionary. We must thoroughly improve and strengthen the work of guarding secrets, ideologically and organizationally.

BRIEFS

KWEICHOW MAY DAY SOIREE--On the evening of 30 April 1,000 cadres and masses of all nationalities in Kweichow held a literature and art soiree at the Kweichow People's Theater to warmly celebrate International Labor Day, 1 May. The soiree was jointly held by the Kweichow Culture Bureau, the Political Department of the Kweichow Military District, the Kweichow Federation of Trade Unions and the Kweiyang Municipal CCP Committee. Attending the soire were Ma Li, Su Kang, Wu Hsiang-pi, Hsu Chien-sheng, Li Ting-kuei, Chen Hsing-keng, Wang Chao-wen, Liu Hsing-sheng, Wu Shih, (Hsu Hsiu-chun), (Li Chi-chih), Wang Chen-chiang, Jan Yen-nung, Sung Hsiao-peng, Chang Yu-chin, Chin Tien-chen, Yuan Chia-chi, Chang Liang, (Chen Chieh-pi), (Han Kuo-ching) and (Mo Ching-ho), responsible persons of the Kweichow provincial CCP and revolutionary committees, Kweichow CPPCC and Kweichow Military District and responsible persons of the Kweiyang Municipal CCP and revolutionary committees and Kweiyang Garrison. [Kweiyang Kweichow Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 May 78 HK]

YUNNAN MAY DAY SOIREE--On the evening of 1 May the Yunnan provincial CCP and revolutionary committees, Kunming PLA units and Kunming municipal CCP and revolutionary committees held a literature and art soiree in the Hungsing Theater to mark May Day. The soiree was attended by An Ping-sheng, first secretary of the provincial CCP Committee, chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee and first commissar of the Kunming PLA units; Li Chi-ming, secretary of the provincial CCP Committee and vice chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee; [name indistinct]; Chao Tseng-i and Hsueh Tao, deputy secretaries of the provincial CCP Committee; [names indistinct]; Wu Chih-yuan, Liu Pi-yun, Wang Shao-yen, [name indistinct]; Chang Tien-fang, Chu Chung-hsiang, Li Ho-tsai and Tao Tung-ting, chairmen of the provincial CPPCC Committee; Wang Shih-chao, first secretary of the municipal CCP Committee and chairman of the municipal Revolutionary Committee; and (Chang Kuei-ting), deputy secretary of the municipal CCP Committee. [Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 May 78 HK]

YU TAI-CHUNG ATTENDS INNER MONGOLIA INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE

OW162010Y Huhehot Inner Mongolia Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 May 78 OW

[Excerpts] The regional conference on learning from Taching in industry, convened by the regional party and revolutionary committees, came to a victorious end on the afternoon of 14 May after a 7-day session. Holding aloft Chairman Mao's great banner, the participants studied the important instructions of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee as well as the guidelines of the National Work Conference on Learning From Taching in Industry. They heard a report made by Comrade Chih Pi-ching, second secretary of the regional party committee and vice chairman of the regional Revolutionary Committee. They freely discussed the excellent situation on our region's industrial and communications front in achieving initial success in grasping the key link and running the country well. They also discussed future tasks.

Present at the closing ceremony were Yu Tai-chung, first secretary of the regional party committee and chairman of the regional Revolutionary Committee; Chih Pi-ching, second secretary of the regional party committee and vice chairman of the regional Revolutionary Committee; Pao-jih-le-tai and Liu Ching-ping, secretaries of the regional party committee and vice chairmen of the regional Revolutionary Committee; and other responsible persons of the party, government and army units in the region including Chin Shu-chen, Wu En, Chang Peng-tu and Chiang Hsi. Also present were all members of a delegation from the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region and responsible comrades of regional-level departments, commissions, offices and bureaus.

The closing session, which began at 1500 hours, was presided over by Comrade Wu En, vice chairman of the regional Revolutionary Committee.

In his closing speech, Comrade Liu Ching-ping, secretary of the regional party committee and vice chairman of the regional Revolutionary Committee, said: [begin recording] The conference on learning from Taching in industry, after fulfilling all its planned tasks, is now coming to a conclusion. We must firmly grasp the key link of exposing and criticizing the gang of four, and must conscientiously carry out the third campaign in this regard. Keeping actual conditions in mind, we must criticize those areas in the industrial and communications fronts where the gang's influence has been deepest and the damage wrought greatest, and thoroughly eliminate their pernicious influence. We must make vigorous efforts to raise the level of enterprise and industrial management. We must better implement the proletarian line, principles and policies Chairman Mao laid down for us, conscientiously sum up our experiences, and continue to raise the level of enterprise and industrial management. We must accelerate development of the mass movement on learning from Taching in industry and building Taching-type enterprises in order to rapidly develop our region's industrial production. At present, the situation in our region is very good and is improving. In this excellent situation, we must (?make achievements), be modest and prudent, guard against arrogance and rashness, vigorously carry out various tasks well, and earnestly relay and implement the guidelines of this conference.

Comrades, our task is glorious yet arduous. We must take concrete actions in implementing our wise leader Chairman Hua's glorious inscription on unity among all nationalities. We must earnestly carry out our party's nationality policy and strengthen the great revolutionary unity of all nationalities in our region. Under the leadership of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, let us hold high Chairman Mao's great banner and advance bravely toward the grand goal of the four modernizations in the revolutionary spirit of "seizing the day and seizing the hour." I now declare this conference closed. [end recording]

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TELEPHONE CONFERENCE ON FIGHTING DROUGHT HELD IN SHANSI

SK170900Y Taiyuan Shansi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 May 78 SK

[Excerpts] At the crucial moment when the dry spell worsened and the struggle to combat drought, insure full seedling growth and a bumper wheat harvest entered a decisive stage, the Shansi provincial party committee held a telephone conference on the evening of 12 May, calling on the entire people of the province to further mobilize themselves, carry forward the Tachai spirit and make the utmost, painstaking efforts to overcome the dry spell in order to wrest total victory in the struggle to combat drought and insure full seedling growth and a bumper wheat crop.

At present, the antidrought struggle situation in our province is excellent. Inspired by the spirit of the 5th NPC, since early spring over 1,000 Standing Committee members of prefectural and country party committees throughout the province have penetrated the forefront of the antidrought struggle, together with 80,000 cadres, and mobilized more than 7.7 million people in 3 months of work. They have watered over 25 million mou of farmland, watering over 13 million mou of wheatfields by carrying water on shoulder poles, and sowed over 25 million mou of farmland, accounting for 63 percent of the planned area for spring sowing. Some 3.9 million mou of cottonfields have been sown out of the 4 million mou to be sown. Eleven million out of 14.7 million mou of winter wheat has been top-dressed with fertilizer. Some 6 million mou of [word indistinct] wheat has been watered, and 600,000 mou of watered wheatfields have been (?spot-watered) again and 4 million mou have been watered twice.

In the course of the antidrought struggle, people from all walks of life exerted themselves supporting agriculture. More than 20,000 agriculture-oriented service personnel have checked and repaired more than 100,000 drainage and irrigation machines and farming tools. Supplies of electricity and oil needed for the antidrought struggle have been basically secured in accordance with norms set for distribution.

Great successes have been achieved in the struggle. However, it is clear the current dry spell remains serious and is worsening. There are only 10 days or so left to sow late fall crops. Harvest time for the wheat crop in the southern area approaches. Our work for the late fall crops is incomplete and a fairly large number of seedlings are not growing well. Therefore, to combat drought in order to insure full growth of seedlings and a bumper wheat harvest is an urgent task confronting the masses of people and party members throughout the province.

Leaders at various levels should foster a total point of view, persist in the practice of seeking truth from facts, adopt effective measures, fully mobilize the masses and carry out a people's war of struggling through to the end. At present, it is imperative to do good jobs in the following matters: 1) truly and energetically learn from Tachai; 2) insure full growth of seeds and seedlings; 3) continue to strengthen management of the wheat crop in its middle and later growth; 4) realistically improve techniques of spring watering and adopt effective measures to water more land more quickly; 5) all trades and enterprises should continue total support of the antidrought struggle; 6) the greater the enthusiasm of the masses, the more attention should be paid to their livelihood; 7) militia departments of various military sub-districts should [words indistinct] and lead the masses of militiamen in the struggle under the unified leadership of the party committees. At the same time, it is hoped that PLA units stationed in the province will do their best to help the people insure success in the struggle; and 8) it is necessary to realistically strengthen leadership. Party committees at all levels should concentrate their efforts on the struggle.

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At the telephone conference, Comrade Wang Pu-chih delivered a speech on behalf of the provincial party committee. Comrade Wang Ting-tung, who has engaged in examining the struggle, introduced the precious revolutionary spirit displayed by the masses of cadres and people in the struggle.

BRIEFS

HOPEI TAILING USE--Tangshan Prefecture, Hopei, makes good use of tailings. From late November 1976 to the end of 1977, the prefecture processed 1.5 million tons of tailings. It produces 4 to 5 million tons of tailings yearly. Tailings are used for fuel and to make bricks, cement and gas. [Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin 0800 GMT 29 Apr 78 CW]

PEKING GARRISON COMMAND--The Peking Garrison Command recently held its first congress of advanced units and individuals in learning from Lei Feng and the Hard-Bone 6th Company. The "No 1 Red Company" of a certain unit was rated as an advanced unit in learning from the Hard-Bone 6th Company. Company Commander (Chang Ke-cheng) described how the company had conscientiously implemented Chairman Hua's inscription and undergone tremendous changes in 1 year by grasping the key link and running the army well. [Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 27 Apr 78 CW]

TIENTSIN CYL SYMPOSIUM--On 4 May the Tientsin Communist Youth League Committee held a large-scale symposium at the Tientsin People's Gymnasium to celebrate the glorious fighting festival of China's revolutionary youth--4 May Youth Day. Attending were leading comrades of the Tientsin municipal party and revolutionary committees, responsible comrades of departments and committees of the Tientsin municipal party and revolutionary committees and responsible comrades of the Tientsin Federation of Trade Unions, the Tientsin CYL Committee, the Tientsin Women's Federation and of other groups concerned. Some well-known scientists, writers, model workers, combat heroes and veteran cadres of the former Tientsin CYL Committee were present at the symposium on invitation. More than 5,000 youth representatives from the municipality's industrial, agricultural, financial, commercial, scientific, technological, cultural and educational fronts participated and discussed how to carry forward the glorious revolutionary tradition of the 4 May Movement and how to devote their youth to the new Long March launched by wise leader Chairman Hua, to China's four modernizations and to the communist cause of mankind. [Tientsin City Service in Mandarin 1330 GMT 5 May 78 SK]

NANKAI UNIVERSITY CRITICISM--Under the leadership of the university party committee, taking exposure and criticism against the gang as the key link, masses of teachers, students, staff and workers of Nankai University in Tientsin have deepened their criticism of the edition of "Political Economy" which contains a revised section on socialism. Several denunciation meetings were held by the university and its departments. Twenty-two criticism articles were read at the meetings and 7 criticism articles were carried in the second issue of the April edition of the university's college periodical. Through criticism of this bad book, they understood more clearly that it was a product which met the gang's counterrevolutionary need and reversed right and wrong ideologically and theoretically. At present teachers in the Political Economy Department and research personnel in the Economics Institute of the university are concentrating their efforts on criticizing the book and studying the basic theory of Marxist political economy. [Tientsin City Service in Mandarin 1330 GMT 7 May 78 SK]

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WANG EN-MAO SPEAKS AT KIRIN NATIONALITIES RALLY

57270743Y Changchun Kirin Provincial Service in Mandarin 0420 GMT 14 May 78 SK

[Excerpt] On 6 May cadres of various nationalities from Kirin's provincial-level organizations ceremoniously held a rally in the auditorium of the Kirin Hostel to warmly hail wise leader Chairman Hua's recent brilliant inscription on unity of nationalities. The inscription says: "People of all nationalities throughout the country unite and strive to build our motherland into a modern and powerful socialist state."

First Secretary of the Kirin Provincial CCP Committee and Chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee Wang En-mao and responsible comrades of the Kirin provincial party and revolutionary committees and the Kirin Military District, including Ho Yu-fa, Kao Yang, Lan Lan-ting, Chang Shih-ying, Yu Ko, Chen Hung, An Chih-wen, Yang Chan-ta and Chung Ming-piao, attended the rally. Also present were Vice Chairmen of the Kirin CPPCC Committee (Hsu Shou-chuan), (Chu Chen-sheng), (Chang Te-hsin), (Chang Wen-hai), (Chang Kai-chin), (Cheng Sheng-shan), (Tsui Tsai) and Hsiao Tan-feng.

Attending the celebration were responsible persons from the United Front Work Department of the Kirin Provincial CCP Committee, the Kirin CPPCC Committee, the Kirin Nationalities Affairs Committee and departments concerned, including (Sung Jen-yuan), (Yu Yu-shan), (Yang Ju-pai), (Yen Tao-hsu), (Chiang Hien-chung), (Yueh Lin), (Liu Shih-ching), (Wu Tung-min), (Chou Ta-peng), (Te-yu-tun-ni), (Chin Hsin-nieh), (Chao Te-an), (Yen Kao), (Shen Yao-hua), (Pai Kuang), (Li Te-chu), (Hsu Chiu-chieh), (Lui Shih-jen), (Chao Kuang-tien), (Tsui Lin), (Tung Tung), (Hsia Yin), (Ke Li-keng) and (Chin Feng-hao) and cadres of various nationalities from provincial-level organizations, totaling more than 1,000 people.

The rally was presided over by Comrade Wang En-mao. After reading wise leader Chairman Hua's brilliant inscription on unity of nationalities, Comrade Wang En-mao said: This brilliant inscription by Chairman Hua shows his and the party Central Committee's cordial concern for and tremendous encouragement of people of various nationalities throughout the province. It is a strong motive force in uniting people of all nationalities to realize the general task for the new period and a powerful ideological weapon in performing nationalities work well. We must warmly celebrate, extensively publicize and strive to study and conscientiously implement this inscription.

Comrade Wang En-mao said: Our province is on the frontier where many nationalities reside--on the outpost of opposing revisionism. Minority nationalities amount to more than 10 percent of our province's total population, and where they live accounts for over 5 percent of our province's total area. During Chairman Hua's personal inspection of our province last year, he pointed out: It is necessary to place the question of nationalities on the agenda and constantly study and grasp it. Implementing Chairman Hua's brilliant inscription on unity of nationalities is very significant in conducting reeducation in nationalities policy among various nationalities throughout the province, deeply exposing and criticizing the gang of four for their counterrevolutionary crimes of undermining Chairman Mao's policy on nationalities, further strengthening the unity of nationalities, consolidating the unity of the motherland, opposing socialist imperialism and imperialist aggression, safeguarding and building the motherland's frontiers and realizing the general task for the new period. Under the encouragement of the brilliant inscription of Chairman Hua, let us do a better job of nationalities work in our province.

Kao Yang, secretary of the Kirin Provincial CCP Committee and vice chairman of the Revolutionary Committee, also gave a speech at the celebration.

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KIRIN LEADERS PARTICIPATE IN CONSTRUCTION WORK

SK161113Y Changchun Kirin Provincial Service in Mandarin 0420 GMT 14 May 78 SK

[Text] On 13 May, following the leading comrades of Kirin Province and Changchun Municipality, cadres from provincial-level organizations and Changchun Municipality went to (Yinshui) construction site to labor.

First Secretary of the Kirin Provincial CCP Committee and Chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee Wang En-mao and other provincial and municipal leading comrades, including Kuo Yang, Lan Kan-ting, Chang Shih-ying, Sung Chieh-han, An Chih-wen, Yang Chantao, (Liu Tzu-kai), (Wang Ti-ping) and Li Pei-huai led labor participation at the site.

Provincial and municipal leading comrades participating were mostly in their sixties, yet they engaged in digging and passing baskets with the masses, presenting themselves as ordinary workers among the masses and people and greatly boosting working enthusiasm.

KIRIN MEETING ATTACKS FORMER PROVINCIAL PARTY SECRETARY

SK130745Y Changchun Kirin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 May 78 SK

[Text] In order to sincerely implement the spirit of the Fifth NPC, deeply expose and criticize the former principal responsible person of the Kirin Provincial CCP Committee for his crimes in pushing the gang's counterrevolutionary revisionist line and in participating in the gang's conspiratorial activities to usurp party and state power, and deepen the movement to expose and criticize the gang of four, the Staff Office of the Kirin provincial party committee recently held a meeting to expose and criticize the crimes committed by the gang in conjunction with actual events in Kirin.

With a host of facts, including the actual events that occurred in their own departments, comrades, in addressing the meeting, exposed, criticized and repudiated the former principal responsible person of the Kirin provincial party committee and his cohorts for their typical crimes of cultivating bourgeois factional forces in the Staff Office, acting against party policy, persecuting cadres and masses, confusing the work of maintaining secrecy of organ documents, arbitrarily destroying files, disseminating confidential party and government documents, conducting schemes and intrigues through the Protocol Department [chao tai pu men] and becoming corrupt and degenerate.

The Staff Office was a unit strictly controlled by the former principal responsible person of the Kirin provincial party committee. To carry out their conspiratorial activities and establish a small circle, they set up a special organ in the Staff Office, the office of the Standing Committee of the Kirin provincial party committee. This office lorded it over all other departments subordinate to the Kirin provincial party committee. The cohort personally assigned by the former principal responsible person of the Kirin provincial party committee was directly in charge of this office. The masses therefore called it a sinister assistant and headquarters of the staff.

Facts have shown that when the former principal responsible person of the Kirin provincial party committee closely followed Lin Biao and the gang of four over the past many years, all important decisions and more than 100 sinister speeches to push the revisionist line and conduct conspiratorial activities were first hatched and concocted by the cohort in this sinister staff headquarters and then widely disseminated.

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The former principal responsible person of the Kirin provincial party committee not only politically followed the gang of four and pushed the revisionist line, but also maintained a bourgeois style of working and living. He took the lead in fostering extravagant eating and drinking, indulged in formality and extravagance and squandered state property.

The most intolerable thing of all was when great leader and teacher Chairman Mao unfortunately passed away and people throughout China were mourning his death, the former principal responsible person of the Kirin provincial party committee and his cohorts hid themselves in the dark to have a drink. This fully reveals the ugly features of those who incurred the great enmity of great leader Chairman Mao, esteemed and beloved Premier Chou, NPC Chairman Chu and other old generation proletarian revolutionaries.

As for the evil acts of the former principal responsible person of the Kirin provincial party committee and his cohorts, the masses have long ago recognized them. At the exposure and criticism meeting, masses of cadres and people in the Kirin provincial party committee Staff Office, with deep proletarian, revolutionary and righteous indignation carried out a face-to-face struggle against the cohorts of the former principal responsible person of the Kirin provincial party committee and the confidant he assigned to the Staff Office. Confronted with ironclad proof, their true colors were revealed and they were embarrassed.

Comrade Kao Yang, secretary of the Kirin provincial party committee, attended the meeting and also delivered a speech there. On behalf of the Kirin provincial party committee, he called on participants as well as people throughout Kirin to deeply expose and criticize the former principal responsible person of the Kirin provincial party committee and his cohorts for their crimes which should be revealed one by one and dealt with immediately. We should not stop before their criminal cases are settled.

Comrade Kao Yang stated: All people and party members throughout Kirin Province must ardently pursue victory by deeply exposing and criticizing the gang of four and thoroughly wiping out the gang's pernicious influence. It is essential to sincerely supervise party and government organs and cadres at various levels in Kirin in line with the new constitution and the party constitution. Comrades from leading positions and general posts should be servants of the people in the truest sense, instead of bourgeois officials riding on the people's backs and paying attention only to their own interests. It is essential to resolutely struggle against any actions violating party discipline and the country's law.

LIAONING CPPCC COMMITTEE HOLDS HUA INSCRIPTION SYMPOSIUM

SK140735Y Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 May 78 SK

[Text] On the afternoon of 4 May the Liaoning Provincial CPPCC Committee held a symposium to warmly mark the brilliant inscription personally written by wise leader Chairman Hua on the unity of nationalities: "People of all nationalities unite and make the motherland a modern and powerful socialist country."

Attending the symposium were vice chairmen of the Liaoning Provincial CPPCC Committee, including Chang Tru-heng, Chang Yen and Jen Chih-yuan; a number of Standing Committee members and members of the Liaoning Provincial CPPCC Committee in Shenyang and responsible persons from various patriotic democratic parties in Liaoning and from the Federation of Industry and Commerce.

Members of various nationalities gathered joyously, happily expressed their appreciation for Chairman Hua's deep concern about various nationalities and freely gave their views concerning the inscription which greatly educated and inspired them. The symposium was held in a warm atmosphere of great unity among various fraternal nationalities. Addressing the symposium were (An Ying-ta)--Mongolian, (Piao Chen-hsi)--Korean, (Han Ying-min)--Hui, (Fu Te-i)--Manchu, (Kuan Hsiao-chung)--Sibo, (Keng Ching-kuo)--Manchu, (Meng Yen), (Meng Ying-hsung), (Hou Ching-wen) and (Hsiao Sheng-tsai).

Filled with joy, participants said: Chairman Hua's inscription is like the warmth of a spring wind. It has encouraged people of various nationalities tremendously. Indeed, it makes the people feel elated. They stated: Chairman Hua holds high the great banner of Chairman Mao and attaches great importance to the work regarding nationalities. Chairman Hua's inscription and the important directive on work regarding nationalities not only expresses our wishes, but also form a task which we should fulfill in the days to come.

At the symposium, while acknowledging that Chairman Mao's revolutionary line has consistently occupied a dominant position in nationalities work, participants, with a host of vivid facts, exposed and criticized the gang of four and its sworn follower and confidants in Liaoning Province for their counterrevolutionary crimes in undermining Chairman Mao's policy on nationalities, thus arousing immense enmity against the gang. They vowed to respond to Chairman Hua's call under the leadership of the Liaoning Provincial party committee and, in order to fulfill the general task for the new period, make efforts to extensively publicize and sincerely implement Chairman Hua's brilliant inscription as well as his important directive on nationalities work, thereby further strengthening the great unity among various nationalities throughout Liaoning Province and closely following Chairman Hua in the advance in the new Long March.

BRIEFS

HEILUNGKIANG TRADE COUNCILS--The Heilungkiang Provincial Trade Union Council and the Harbin Municipal Trade Union Council held a discussion meeting on 1 May to mark International Labor Day. Representatives of model workers on all fronts in Heilungkiang Province attended the meeting. Li Li-an, secretary of the Heilungkiang Provincial CCP Committee, attended and spoke at the discussion meeting. Comrade Li Li-an called on workers to take a clear stand in the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four, make greater contributions to promoting the four modernizations and greet the forthcoming 29th anniversary of the founding of the PRC and the convocation of the Ninth National Trade Union Congress with outstanding achievements. [Harbin Heilungkiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 May 78 OW]

HEILUNGKIANG SPORTS CONFERENCE--A provincial conference on physical culture and sports was held from 20 to 27 April in Harbin Municipality. Participants exchanged work experiences at grassroots level and discussed plans and measures to rapidly promote physical culture and sports in Heilungkiang Province. Comrade Wang I-lun, secretary of the Heilungkiang Provincial CCP Committee, attended the opening and closing ceremonies of the conference and made speeches. Comrade (Li Ching-chang), responsible member of the provincial Physical Culture and Sports Committee, made a report on how to rapidly develop physical culture and sports in this province. The participants also exposed and criticized the crimes of the former principal responsible person of the provincial CCP Committee and the sworn follower of the gang of four--the former overlord in the northeast. [Harbin Heilungkiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 May 78 OW]

CONFERENCE TO PROPAGATE GENERAL TASK HELD IN KANSU

HK151258Y Lanchow Kansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1400 GMT 12 May 78 HK

[Summary] The Propaganda Department of the Kansu Provincial CCP Committee recently held a provincial telephone conference to mobilize leadership at all levels and the whole province to immediately create an upsurge in propagating and studying the general task for the new period.

The conference pointed out: "Since the Fifth NPC, in particular since the central authorities issued the documents and PEOPLE'S DAILY published an editorial on 18 April, our province's urban and rural areas have used various means to carry out mass publicizing and study of the general task for the new period. The provincial CCP committee has organized large-scale propaganda and reporting activities. Units, including the provincial Agriculture Office and the science and technology front, have lectured on science. Provincial delegates in Lanchow who attended the Fifth NPC, Fifth CPPCC and the National Science Conference, some labor models and progressive producers have propagated the general task in their own and in fraternal units. The provincial CPPCC, Federation of Trade Unions, Women's Federation and CYL organizations have carried out propaganda activities. With a view to grasping propaganda well, the provincial CCP Committee held a theory forum, asking responsible persons of departments concerned to specifically study and make arrangements." Provincial and municipal literature and art organizations and the provincial film distribution company have also carried out propaganda activities. The Lanchow Municipal CCP Committee has already propagated the general task, while the Tingsi Prefectural CCP Committee and the majority of Standing Committee members in its subordinate county party committees have penetrated basic-level units to propagate the documents of the Fifth NPC.

The conference held: "Propaganda and study progress are uneven. Propaganda and study are not being carried out extensively and penetratingly. We must mobilize now and immediately whip up an upsurge of extensive and penetrating propaganda and study of the general task for the new period."

The conference pointed out: "To solve the problem of understanding the importance of propagating and studying the general task, we must first of all fully understand the line, principles and policies of the general task for the new period laid down by the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua. It is completely correct to persist in Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. We must understand the relations between the four modernizations and persist with the key link of class struggle and the dictatorship of the proletariat.

"Second, to carry out the general task we must resolutely implement the party's various proletarian policies. Many comrades have not drawn a clear line between right and wrong in line and policy. They take a wait-and-see attitude toward some important measures to end chaos and restore order and do not clearly understand the true appearance of falsely leftist but genuinely rightist acts of the gang of four. These must be solved in the course of propagating and studying the general task."

Third, in our own units and departments we must study and propagate the general task.

The conference also pointed out that strengthening party leadership is the basic guarantee in propagating and studying the general task well. Party committees at all levels must strengthen leadership over the work of propagating and studying the general task.

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PEOPLE'S BANK LANCHOW BRANCH AIDS LOCAL INDUSTRIES

HK151246Y Lanchow Kansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1400 GMT 12 May 78 HK

[Summary] The (Hsipu) office party branch of the Lanchow municipal branch of the People's Bank of China has led the office staff and workers to study and propagate the general task for the new period. The office party branch recently regarded propagating, studying and implementing the general task for the new period as a cardinal task.

Staff and workers held that to implement the general task for the new period in banks, it is essential that a good job of credit work be done to promote production and construction. It is also vital to guarantee sufficient funds to develop industrial and agricultural production. Meanwhile, it is imperative to strictly supervise credit work and promote balance between supplies, production and marketing.

"Due to insufficient electric supply, the output of an aluminum plant has dropped since December last year. Its profits have decreased." The electric supply situation has gradually improved during March and April this year. The office sent personnel in charge of credit work to the plant to investigate and study. Since the work was completed, the office has twice made loans to the plant to help it buy new materials to insure normal operation.

"A chemical industrial machinery plant experienced difficult capital turnover and asked the bank to increase its loan." The office sent its personnel in charge of credit work to the plant to investigate. Through investigation and study, the office helped the plant solve the problem of difficult capital turnover.

HUO SHIH-LIEN PERSONALLY HANDLES QUERIES IN NINGXIA

OW161129Y Peking NCHA Domestic Service in Chinese 0127 GMT 14 May 78 OW

[Excerpts] The Ningxia Hui Autonomous Regional CCP Committee pays great attention to letters and visits by the masses and carefully listens to the conscientiously solves various problems of the masses, thus creating closer contact with people of all nationalities

During the spring of 1977, in the course of handling letters and visits by the masses, the autonomous regional party committee discovered a large number of pending cases requiring action. After conscientious analysis and study, the regional party committee selected 35 pending cases affecting the entire region and called heads of departments at prefectural, municipal, county and district levels to a meeting where the committee personally handed over all pending cases, together with deadlines for conclusions and reports on the cases. Most of the 35 pending cases have now been clearly investigated and disposed of. One of these cases, an error buried for 18 years, is now corrected and disposition of this case received a very favorable response from the masses.

Huo Shih-lien, first secretary of the Ningxia Hui Autonomous Regional party committee, has personally grasped work regarding letters and visits. Almost daily he has read letters from the masses, giving one instruction after another on important ones. He has assigned special personnel to handle and inspect handling of letters. He has also taken time to receive visitors from the masses. In March 1977 Li Shu-lan, a woman commune member and a poor peasant from the Hsimen production brigade of Chinghi commune in Wuchung County, came to see Comrade Huo Shih-lien with a report that her family's life had been difficult since her husband died in the line of duty. On both visits, Comrade Huo Shih-lien received her,

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asking her to describe in detail her brigade's production conditions and her family life. He also instructed the regional party committee's department concerned and the Wuchung County party committee to help Li Shu-lan solve her problems.

In February 1978 letters received from the masses in Yinchuang Municipality reflected a problem involving a cadre of the Public Security Bureau, named Chao Liu-1, who had used a motor vehicle accident case to blackmail and exploit the people. In view of unhealthy tendencies in society and the small number of public security personnel who violated the law in the capacity of defender of the law, the prefectural party committee instructed the Yinchuang municipal CCP Committee to sternly handle Chao Liu-1. Later on the committee also made public facts about this case, thereby dealing a blow to unhealthy tendencies and enhancing integrity, to the great satisfaction of people of all nationalities.

TSINGHAI AGRICULTURAL MECHANIZATION CONFERENCE CLOSES

OW160957Y Sining Tsinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 May 78 OW

[Summary] The second Tsinghai provincial conference on the mechanization of agriculture and animal husbandry successfully ended in Sining on 10 May after a session of 7 days.

"Attending the conference were 150 persons, including responsible comrades from concerned bureaus, commissions and offices of the provincial Revolutionary Committee; leading comrades in charge of agricultural and livestock breeding mechanization in various prefectures, municipalities and counties; representatives from industry and communications, finance and trade, militia and scientific research units and representatives from provincial-level departments.

"Present at the closing session were Wu Sheng-jung, secretary of the Tsinghai Provincial CCP Committee and commander of the Tsinghai Provincial Military District; Chao Hai-feng, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee and vice chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee; Sung Lin, Standing Committee member of the provincial party committee and vice chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee; Hsu Lin-feng, Standing Committee member of the provincial party committee and Ma Wan-li and Shen Ling, vice chairmen of the provincial Revolutionary Committee. Comrades Wu Sheng-jung and Chao Hai-feng addressed the session, while Comrade Shen Ling gave a report entitled 'Mobilize the Whole Party and Work Hard for the Basic Mechanization of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry by 1980.'

During the conference participants studied Chairman Mao's teachings on agricultural mechanization and Chairman Hua's important instructions in this regard, exchanged experiences and discussed and worked out a plan for basically realizing mechanization of agriculture and animal husbandry in the province by 1980.

"The conference stressed that basically realizing mechanization of agriculture and animal husbandry in our province by 1980 is a measure of great strategic importance and an urgent fighting task for the people of the province to implement. Only when agriculture and animal husbandry are gradually mechanized and modernized will it be possible to basically change agricultural and livestock breeding backwardness in our province. Only then will it be possible to consolidate and develop the collective economy of the people's communes, further consolidate the worker-peasant alliance and strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat. Only then will we be able to better implement Chairman Mao's great strategic principle: 'Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters and do everything for the people.' Only then will it be possible to build Tsinghai into a strong strategic rear area.

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"the conference called on people in various parts of the province to penetratingly expose and criticize the counterrevolutionary revisionist line pushed by the gang of four and their 'commander' in Tsinghai and to eliminate their pernicious influence."

In his report to the closing session, Comrade Shen Ling said: To push mechanization of agriculture and animal husbandry in our province to a new level in less than 3 years, it is necessary to boldly mobilize the masses, launch vigorous mass movements and mobilize all positive factors and all forces to build as rapidly as possible an industrial system supporting agriculture and animal husbandry. He went on to say: As mechanization of agriculture and animal husbandry develops, it is necessary to quickly strengthen the contingent of agricultural technicians. From the long-term viewpoint, province-run institutions of higher learning should expand their agricultural mechanization departments in order to train a backbone force in this regard. Now it is necessary to rely mainly on production brigades, communes, counties, prefectures and municipalities to train agricultural technicians by holding training classes.

Comrade Shen Ling then said: In directing the mechanization of agriculture and animal husbandry, party committees should do overall planning, make overall arrangements and strive to improve their art of leadership as well as their management and technological levels in order to meet the requirements of the general task for the new period. All prefectures, municipalities and counties should set up or strengthen their leading groups for agricultural mechanization.

"In conclusion, Comrade Shen Ling called on party committees at various levels and all departments, workers, peasants, cadres and intellectuals to hold high Chairman Mao's great banner and, under the leadership of the party committee headed by Chairman Hua, adhere to the line of the 11th CCP National Congress, carry out the general task for the new period, mobilize all positive factors, unite with all forces that can be united, advance bravely and work hard to basically realize the mechanization of agriculture and animal husbandry in our province by 1980."

BRIEFS

KANSU PETROLEUM EQUIPMENT--Lanchow, 1 May--The Lanchow General Purpose Machinery Plant recently completed building China's first 1,200 atmospheric pressure oil well equipment [ta chi ya ya lieh ching kou chuang chih 1129 3049 1090 5933 0064 0656 5944 4999]. Construction of the equipment was aimed at meeting the needs of modernization in the petroleum industry. At present this equipment is being tested at an oilfield. Advanced domestic and foreign technology was used in structural design and sealing techniques. [Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0146 GMT 1 May 78 OW]

TSINGHAI RURAL AUDIT--Bank and credit cooperative cadres in Sining Municipality, organized by the Sining Municipal People's Bank CCP Committee, have helped rural communes and production brigades and teams audit their accounts and financial records. Influenced by the gang of four, some rural production teams misused or wasted public funds and failed to maintain proper accounting and financial records. Since 1977, the city's bank and credit cooperative cadres have helped 53 production teams in 16 suburban production brigades to straighten their accounting and financial records. [Sining Tsinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 29 Apr 78 OW]

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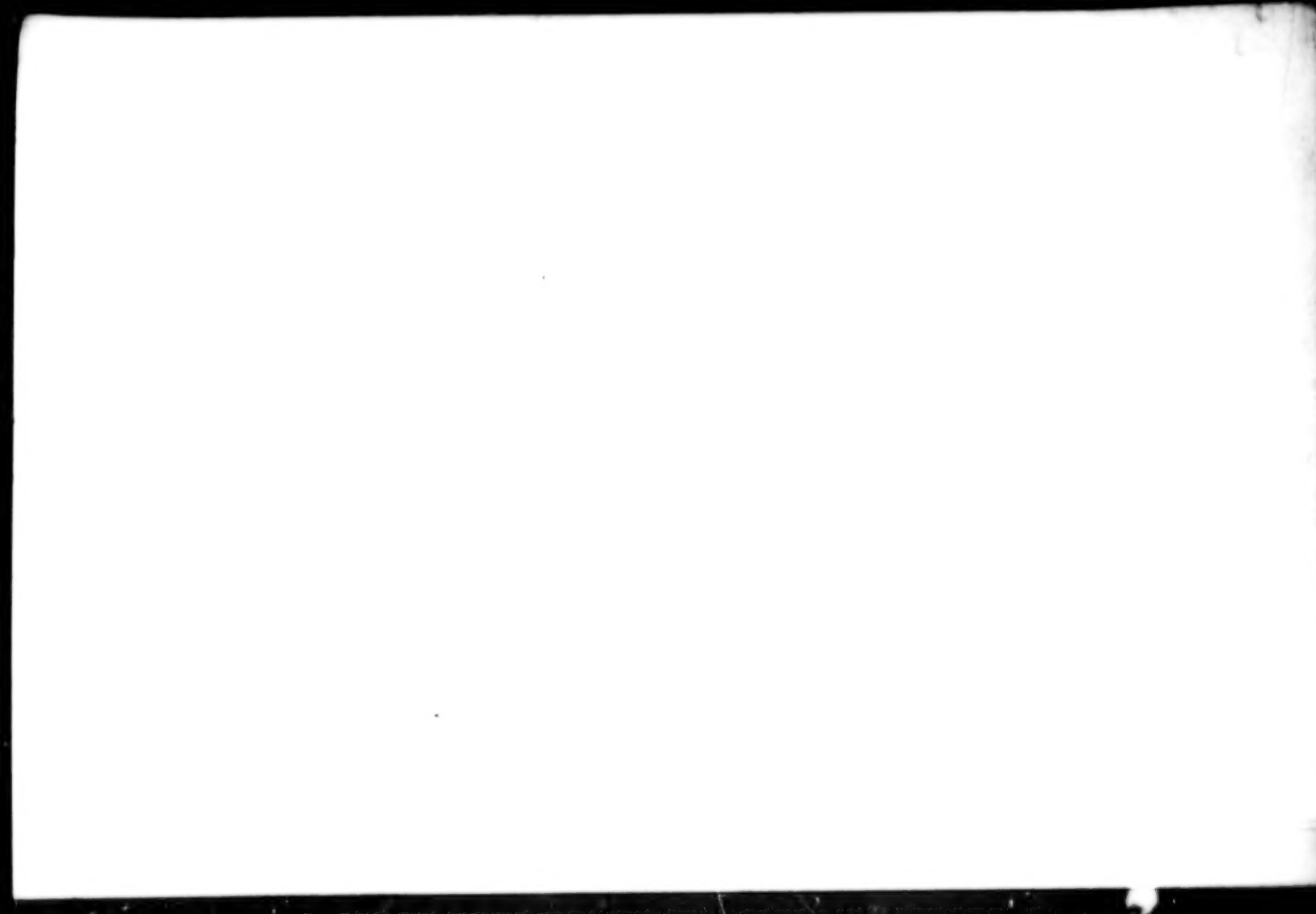
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